

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 75

18 April 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

UN Committee Denounces South Africa on Namibia Occupation	A 1	1/A6
Reportage, Comment on Third Asian Badminton Championships	A 1	1/A6
Wang Meng Meets Participants	A 1	1/A6
Peking Reception	A 2	1/A7
Officials Attend Opening Ceremony	A 3	1/A8
PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary [15 Apr]	A 3	1/A8

UNITED STATES

U.S. Film Group Led by Norman Lear Tours Country	A 4	1/A9
Cancer Study Group Arrives in New York for 3-Week Visit	A 4	1/A9
Status of U.S. Aerospace, Steel Workers Strikes Noted	A 5	1/A10

SOVIET UNION

Sino-Soviet 1978 Trade Agreement Signed in Peking	A 5	1/A10
Australian Paper Cites Soviet 'Adventurism' in Africa	A 5	1/A10

NORTH ASIA

Japan's United Social Democratic Party Delegation Activities	A 6	1/A11
Keng Piao Meets Delegation	A 6	1/A11
Party Hosts Banquet in Peking	A 6	1/A11
Delegation Leaves for Home [KYODO]	A 7	1/A12
Liao Cheng-chih Talks With Japanese Friendship Delegation	A 7	1/A12
Japanese Seismological Delegation Activities Reported	A 7	1/A12
Fang I Meets Group	A 7	1/A12
Japan's LDP Leader Receives Sian Friendship Delegation	A 8	1/A13
Kyoto Reception for Group	A 8	1/A13
Buddhist Association Delegation Welcomed in Tokyo	A 9	1/A14
Workers Delegation Led by Wang Lin-ho Leaves for DPRK	A 9	1/A14
Ambassador to MPR Departs for Home at End of Tour	A 10	1/B1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Reportage, Comment on Cambodian National Day Celebrations	A 10	1/B1
NCNA on Industry, Agriculture	A 10	1/B1
Leaders Greet Cambodian Counterparts	A 11	1/B2
Peking Reception	A 12	1/B3
PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial [16 Apr]	A 13	1/B4
Huang Hua, Pech Cheang Reception Speeches	A 14	1/B5
SRV Embassy Denounces Envoy's Speech [AFP]	A 16	1/B7
Khieu Samphan Speech in Phnom Penh	A 16	1/B7

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Somali President Siad Barre Concludes Visit	A 17	1/D8
Visits Hopei Production Brigade	A 17	1/D8
Hosts Farewell Banquet	A 18	1/D8
Departs Peking 18 April	A 20	1/D11
Economic-Technical Accord Signed	A 21	1/D12
Egyptian Textile Delegation Arrives in Peking 16 April	A 21	1/D12
Chen Wei-chi Gives Banquet	A 21	1/D12

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Lin Piao's, Gang of Four's Efforts To Control Army Traced	E 1	1/D13
Party Congresses Held in Kwangtung, Shansi, Kweichow	E 8	1/C8
State Council Calls for Developing '21 July' Universities	E 9	1/C7
[KWANGMING DAILY 5 Apr]		
Loyang Bearing Institute Reverses Backward Position	E 12	1/C10
[PEOPLE'S DAILY 16 Apr]		
Huangpu Port Successively Uses Piecework Wage System	E 15	1/C13
PEOPLE'S DAILY Hails Szechwan Prefecture's Agricultural Plan [17 Apr]	E 16	1/C14
New Giant Railway Bridge Spans Yangtze River [AFP]	E 17	1/D1

EAST REGION

Anhui County Grain Bureau Turns Losses Into Profits	G 1	1/D2
Mistakes of Anhwei County Irrigation Station Cadre Exposed	G 1	1/D2
Chekiang Public Security Bureau Rehabilitates Cadres	G 2	1/D3
Fukien Holds Meeting on County-Run Light Industry	G 2	1/D3
Foochow PLA Conference Discusses Army-People Joint Defense	G 4	1/D5
Kiangsi's Decision on Implementing Science Conference Spirit	G 5	1/D6
Kiangsu's Lienyun Expands Into International Port	G 6	1/D7
Shanghai United Front Work Departments Discuss Gang's Crimes	G 6	1/D7
Briefs: Shanghai Iron-Steel Output; Shanghai	G 7	1/D8
Port Workers		

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hunan CPPCC Committee Meeting Transmits NPC, CPPCC Spirit	H 1	1/D9
Hubei Holds Armed People's Policemen Conference	H 1	1/D9
Wuhan Rally Urges Increased Industrial Output	H 1	1/D9
Kwangsi Prefecture Rectifies Local Financial Management	H 3	1/D11
Canton PLA Issues Circular on Supporting Spring Farming	H 4	1/D12
Briefs: Kwangtung Afforestation; Hainan	H 4	1/D12
Railway Fulfillment		

SOUTHWEST REGION

Szechwan, Chengtu CPPCC Committee Hold Meetings	J 1	1/D13
Szechwan Meeting Discusses Rainmaking, Hailstorm Precautions	J 1	1/D13
YUNNAN DAILY Calls for Fighting Drought [16 Apr]	J 2	1/D14

NORTH REGION

Yu Tai-chung Participates in Inner Mongolia Labor Campaign	K 1	1/E1
Inner Mongolia Official Accused of Financial Abuse	K 1	1/E1
INNER MONGOLIA DAILY Article	K 3	1/E3
Shansi Cadres Must Participate in Collective Labor	K 4	1/E4

I. 18 Apr 78

3

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

NORTHEAST REGION

KIRIN DAILY Calls for Improved Leadership Methods [16 Apr]	L	1	1/E0
KIRIN DAILY on Need for Repeated Criticism [13 Apr]	L	1	1/E0
Kirin Criticizes Gang's Crimes in Propaganda, Education	L	3	1/E0

NORTHWEST REGION

Kansu Prefecture Implements Party Cadre Policy	N	1	1/E11
Shensi Meeting Calls for Fight Against Drought	N	1	1/E11
Wang Feng Speaks at Sinkiang Rally on Science, Technology	N	2	1/E12

APR 27 1978

FBIS-CHI-78-75
Tuesday
18 April 1978
Vol 1 No 75

Doc 256-B-7 P-Ex 7.10: FBIS-CHI-78-75

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

70

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

GENERAL

UN COMMITTEE DENOUNCES SOUTH AFRICA ON NAMIBIA OCCUPATION

OW141646Y Peking NCNA in English 1515 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 13 Apr (HSINHUA)--The UN Special Committee on Decolonization today adopted a consensus in strong denunciation of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its ruthless repression of the Namibian people. The consensus, adopted after a week-long discussion, reaffirms support for the liberation struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

The committee categorically rejects any maneuvers by the racist regime of South Africa to impose a so-called internal settlement aimed at giving its illegal occupation some recognition by installing a puppet regime controlled from Pretoria. It calls upon all states not to accord any recognition to such a settlement. It reaffirms that the only political solution for Namibia must be one based on the free and unfettered exercise by all the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia.

During discussion at the committee, representatives from many countries spoke in solidarity with the Namibian people's struggle. President of the UN Council for Namibia Miss G.C. Konie (Zambia) said that in the coming special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia, necessary measures should be taken to ensure the complete withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia, and bring to an end the illegal occupation by the Vorster racist regime. The representative of the South-West Africa People's Organization stated that in the absence of an agreement for a cease-fire leading to a genuine settlement, the people's liberation army of Namibia will continue to intensify the armed liberation struggle. Representatives from Tanzania and Yugoslavia pointed out that the people of Namibia have no alternative but to wage an armed struggle for freedom and independence. The intensified armed liberation struggle has become a decisive factor in achieving their final victory, they added.

The Chinese representative said that the Chinese Government and people firmly support the just struggle of the Namibian people against imperialism, colonialism, racism and hegemonism, and for national independence and liberation, strongly condemn the Vorster regime for its colonial rule and racial oppression over the Namibian people, and firmly oppose superpower meddling in and sabotage of the just struggle of the Namibian people. He called on the forthcoming 9th special session of the UN General Assembly to take practical and effective measures for the termination of South Africa's illegal rule in Namibia.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON THIRD ASIAN BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Wang Meng Meets Participants

OW151345Y Peking NCNA in English 2005 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Apr (HSINHUA)--Wang Meng, minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, met with friends who have come to participate in or visit the Third Asian Badminton Invitation Championships.

I. 18 Apr 78

A 2

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

They were Lee Kin Tat, vice-president of the Asian Badminton Confederation; Willibard Kente, vice-president of the World Badminton Federation and president of the African Badminton Federation; Teh Gin Sook, honorary secretary-general of the World Badminton Federation and secretary-general of the Asian Badminton Confederation; Hong Lap Hing, honorary treasurer of the Asian Badminton Confederation, and his wife. Also present were well-known figures in international badminton circles Tong Yan-kai and his wife, Onn Khye-beng and his wife, and leaders and managers of the participating delegations and teams. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Others attending were Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hsu Yin-sheng, first vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Lu Chin-tung, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation, and Chu Tse, chairman of the championships' Organizing Committee.

Peking Reception

OW151347Y Peking NCNA in English 2010 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 14 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Organizing Committee of the Third Asian Badminton Invitation Championships and the Badminton Association of the People's Republic of China gave a reception at the International Club here this evening to welcome all the participants in the championships.

Present at the reception were Wang Meng, minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Hsu Yin-sheng, the commission's first vice-minister; Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Chin-tung, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation; Liu Feng, a leading member of a department of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Wei Ming, leading member of the Peking Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Committee; Chu Tse, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the invitation championships; and Chen Yu-niang, Chin Chi-hsiang, Li Peng-lou, Kao Hsu and Lin Feng-yu, vice-chairmen of the Organizing Committee.

Also present were Henry Fok Ying Tung, honorary president of the World Badminton Federation, and his wife; Lee Kin Tat, vice-president of the Asian Badminton Confederation; Willibard Kente, vice-president of the World Badminton Federation and president of the African Badminton Federation; Teh Gin Sook, honorary secretary-general of the World Badminton Federation and secretary-general of the Asian Badminton Confederation; Hong Lap Hing, honorary treasurer of the Asian Badminton Confederation, and his wife; and personalities well-known in the badminton world Tong Yan-kai and Onn Khye-beng. Mrs Tong and Mrs Onn were also guests.

Others attending were Manzur Hasan, leader of the Bangladesh Badminton Team; U San Maung, leader of the Burmese team; Madame Yong Yem, head of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation; Benny C.K. Ng, leader of the Hong Kong team; Shri Ahmeb Vujvfin, manager of the Indian team; Pheng Sithat, head of the Lao Badminton delegation; Aziz Bokhari, leader of the Malaysian team; Prabhu Shumshere J.B. Rana, leader of the Nepalese team, and his wife; S.M. Zaki, manager of the Pakistan team; Nuval Rosendo, leader of the Philippine team; Chong Chee Yong, manager of the Singapore team; P. Sevalingam, leader of the Sri Lanka team; Worapet Danchaisakul, manager of the Thai team; and Chen Fu-shou, leader of the Chinese team. Coaches and players of the participating teams attended.

I. 18 Apr 78

A 3

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

In his speech at the reception, Chu Tse, on behalf of the Organizing Committee and the Badminton Association of the People's Republic of China, extended a warm welcome to the friends who have come from afar to participate in or to observe these invitation championships. A warm atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed throughout the reception.

Officials Attend Opening Ceremony

OW151833Y Peking NCNA in English 1819 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 15 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Third Asian Invitation Championships opened in the indoor capital stadium here this evening. Attending the opening ceremony were Wang Meng, minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Chang Wen-chin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Hsu Yin-sheng, first vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Lu Chin-tung, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation, Chu Tse and Chen Yu-niang, chairman and vice-chairman of the Organizing Committee for the Third Asian Badminton Invitation Championships, and leading members of other departments. Also present were friends who have come to the badminton championships as observers.

Leaders and managers of the participating delegations and teams attended. Diplomatic officials of the embassies of the participating countries in Peking were also present at the ceremony.

Chu Tse, chairman of the Organizing Committee, spoke at the ceremony. He described the championships as a grand gathering for badminton circles in Asia and the world at large. Friends present have brought here not only super skills but also the friendship of the peoples of the Asian countries for the Chinese people. The Chinese people, for their part, value highly their friendship with the sportsmen and people of Asia. "It is to enhance this friendship and to raise the level of the sport of badminton that the Chinese Badminton Association has organized these invitation championships". He expressed his confidence that the goal would be achieved with the joint efforts of friends and comrades. The opening ceremony was followed by matches in the men's singles, men's doubles and women's doubles in the adult group, and men's doubles and women's singles in the junior group.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary

OW151301Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Apr (HSINHUA)--The opening of the Third Asian Badminton Invitation Championships here this evening is greeted in a short commentary in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today.

The invitation championships are attended by players from many countries and one region as well as leading members of the World Badminton Federation and the Asian and African badminton confederations and noted personages in badminton circles of other countries.

The commentary says that badminton is a popular sport among Asian people. Many brilliant players have come to the fore in this part of the world and the technique of Asian players ranks fairly high in the world. The paper points out that the Asian Badminton Confederation has positively contributed to raising the technique of badminton players in Asia and promoted friendship among the Asian people and sportsmen.

I. 18 Apr 78

A 4

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

It notes that the setting up of the new World Badminton Federation in Hong Kong last February, under the joint sponsorship of the Asian Badminton Confederation and badminton circles of other continents, earmarked a new period in world badminton.

"We are convinced that with the joint efforts of friends in various countries, the work of the World Badminton Federation will be consolidated and world badminton will be even more speedily developed," the commentary says. In conclusion, it wishes the invitation championships every success.

UNITED STATES

U.S. FILM GROUP LED BY NORMAN LEAR TOURS COUNTRY

OW142034Y Peking NCNA in English 1818 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 Apr (HSINHUA)--A delegation drawn from American film and television circles led by Norman Lear left here today to tour other parts of China before returning home. The delegation are paying a friendship visit to China as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Wang Lan-hsi, Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, and Deputy Director of the Central Broadcasting Administration Li Lien-ching had separate meetings with the American guests while they were here. Hsia Yen, vice-president of the friendship association, gave a dinner in their honour. The American guests also had contacts and held discussions with Chinese writers and artists, film makers and television promoters.

CANCER STUDY GROUP ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR 3-WEEK VISIT

OW161310Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Cancer Study Group of the Chinese Medical Association arrived in New York yesterday afternoon, according to a report from New York. The 15-member group led by Wu Huan-shin with Li Ping and Tu Pao-chung as its deputy leaders, at the invitation of the American Cancer Society, is going to have a visit to the United States for the next three weeks. Present at the airport to greet the Chinese Cancer Study Group were Dr. Benjamin Byrd, Dr. Marvin Pollard and Mr. Alan Davis. Both Syrd and Pollard are former presidents of the American Cancer Society. Davis is vice-president of the society. Some other doctors who had visited China were also present.

Upon the arrival of the group, Dr. Byrd and Dr. Pollard, who had visited China as members of the American Cancer Society delegation last year, made warm and friendly remarks to welcome the Chinese guests. Lai Ya-li, acting permanent representative of China to the United Nations, and Under Secretary General of the UN Tang Ming-chao were also present at the airport. The American Cancer Society yesterday evening gave a welcoming dinner in honour of the Chinese group.

I. 18 Apr 78

A 5

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATUS OF U.S. AEROSPACE STEEL WORKERS STRIKES NOTED

OW150900Y Peking NCNA in English 0833 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Apr (HSINHUA)--Over 9,000 aerospace workers at McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Corp. ended their strike on April 13, according to a Washington report. Started on January 13, the 91-day strike forced the management to meet part of their economic demands. The strike of 1,000 workers at Latrobe Steel, near Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, entered its eighth month last March. Over 2,000 workers of other trades and local people demonstrated and held a rally on March 19 to express solidarity with the strikers.

SOVIET UNION

SINO-SOVIET 1978 TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED IN PEKING

OW171544Y Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--An agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1978 between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed in Peking today. Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, attended the signing ceremony. Prior to the ceremony, he met with I.T. Grishin, leader of the Soviet Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and others.

Wang Jun-sheng, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and I.T. Grishin, Soviet vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the document on behalf of their respective governments. A.A. Brezhnev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Peking, attended the signing ceremony. After the ceremony, Vice-Minister Wang Jun-sheng gave a banquet for the Soviet Government trade delegation.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER CITES SOVIET 'ADVENTURISM' IN AFRICA

OW171717Y Peking NCNA in English 1607 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union has "a grand design" and its "immediate objectives in the Horn of Africa are obvious enough: acquisition of military bases and control of the Red Sea," says the Sydney MORNING HERALD editorially today. The Australian paper adds that Russia's activists on African policy have secured ascendancy and that its influence in Africa is paramount.

The editorial, entitled "Russia in Africa," points out that tsarist imperialism has become imperialism draped with communist clothing. "It has changed its colours but not its goals," the editorial adds.

It points out that unless Western powers develop a co-ordinated African policy of their own, unless they convince Russia it will not be allowed to repeat the successes in Angola and other places and unless they are prepared to apply diplomatic and economic pressures to deter Soviet adventurism and make it plain they are prepared, the Russians will make a further step to put his [as received] hands in African affairs.

I. 18 Apr 78

A 6

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NORTH ASIA

JAPAN'S UNITED SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATION ACTIVITIES

Keng Piao Meets Delegation

OW151520Y Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Apr (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council, met with the Japanese Social Democratic League delegation led by Hideo Den. He had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Japanese friends.

The vice-premier noted that the Social Democratic League, soon after its founding, has sent a delegation to China. This is a friendly move towards the Chinese people, for which we are very grateful. The delegation's leader, Hideo Den, expressed the determination of the Social Democratic League to exert itself in securing an early conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and in developing friendly relations between the two countries. Among those present at the meeting were Chu Tu-nan, advisor, Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Party Hosts Banquet in Peking

OW161610Y Peking NCNA in English 1558 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Japanese Social Democratic League delegation led by Hideo Den gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening. Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was present.

Delegation leader Hideo Den said in his toast that the delegation has during its short stay in China held friendly and frank talks with the Chinese side on questions of common concern and the two sides have reached agreement on many questions. He condemned the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, for their fierce contention in various parts of the world. Referring to Japan-China relations, the delegation leader stated that the Japanese Social Democratic League will make further efforts towards a lasting friendship between the Japanese and Chinese people and for the early conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. He said: "The time for discussing minor issues has passed. The Japanese Government should take decision as soon as possible on the question of concluding the treaty."

In his toast, Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih said: "Through the friendly talks, we have reached identical views on more and more questions. This is something worth congratulation.

"We have a profound friendship with Mr. Hideo Den and other friends on the delegation," he continued. "The present visit by the delegation will help further consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between us."

Among the guests were Chu Tu-nan and Chao An-po, advisors to the China-Japan Friendship Association; Sun Ping-hua, secretary-general of the association; Wang Hsiao-un, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Chang Yu, deputy manager of the China International Travel Service. Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato was present. The delegation will leave for home shortly.

Delegation Leaves for Home

OW171241Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Apr (KYODO)--A five-member mission of the United Social Democratic Party (USD), led by leader Hideo Den, left here for home Monday, winding up a six-day visit to China. While in China, the mission exchanged views with Chinese leaders on the long-pending conclusion of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty and the Senkaku Island incident.

LIAO CHENG-CHIH TALKS WITH JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW151255Y Peking NCNA in English 0817 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Apr (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the friendship delegation from the Association of Tokai Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Leader of the delegation is Kenichiro Ishii, with Monjuro Kuki and Michisuke Seki as deputy leaders.

Last year, members of the delegation helped out with a Chinese exhibition in Nagoya. Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih thanked these Japanese friends for their efforts to promote friendship between China and Japan. Present were Wang Yao-ting and Li Chuan, chairman and vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The delegation arrived in Peking on April 12 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Wang Yao-ting and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Liu Hsi-wen met with them on separate occasions. The Japanese friends will leave Peking for parts of south China before going home.

JAPANESE SEISMOLOGICAL DELEGATION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

OW141205Y Peking NCNA in English 1702 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Apr (HSINHUA)--Hu Ko-shih, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this evening met with all the members of a seismological delegation from Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, led by Keizaburo Yamamoto, governor of the prefecture. He had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. After the meeting, Hu Ko-shih gave a dinner in their honour. Li Chien-ping, director of the State Seismological Bureau, was present on the occasion. The delegation arrived in Peking yesterday as guests of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

[Tokyo KYODO in English at 1225 GMT on 12 April reported that the delegation is on a 20-day inspection tour "to study advanced quake forecast systems," that the 15-member group includes officials from Aichi and Kanagawa prefectures and the Fire Defense Agency, and that the prefectural authority "has been worried about a major quake forecast by a noted seismologist and sent the mission to inspect areas in China recently hit by major quakes."]

Fang I Meets Group

OW151341Y Peking NCNA in English 1320 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 Apr (HSINHUA)--Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council and vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, had a meeting with the seismological delegation from Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, here this morning. The delegation is headed by Keizaburo Yamamoto, governor of Shizuoka Prefecture.

Extending a warm welcome to the Japanese friends, Vice-Premier Fang I said that both China and Japan are often hit by earthquakes. Earthquake prediction and forecast are a new branch of science. Earthquakes cause enormous damage and therefore are a cause of great concern to the masses. "Chinese and Japanese seismologists should exchange experience, learn from each other and make joint efforts to become more accurate at forecasting earthquakes," Fang I stressed.

Delegation leader Keizaburo Yamamoto, after giving Vice-Premier Fang I an account of his prefecture's work in earthquake prediction and forecast, went on to say: "Our study in China convinces me even more that it is of great importance to get the masses involved in earthquake prediction and forecast." He hoped for greater liaison between Japanese and Chinese seismologists.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Present at the meeting were Li Chien-ping, director of the National Seismological Bureau, An Chi-yuan, deputy director of the bureau, Hao Ting, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Ku Kung-hsu, deputy director of the Institute of Geophysics of the academy.

JAPAN'S LDP LEADER RECEIVES SIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW171331Y Peking NCNA in English 1255 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--Masayoshi Ohira, secretary general of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, today met with the friendship delegation from Sian, China, led by Wang Lin and with Hsieh Pang-ting as deputy leader at the headquarters of the party. He had a friendly conversation with the Chinese guests. Chuzaburo Kagita, mayor of Nara, was present on the occasion. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao was also present.

Kyoto Reception for Group

OW142051Y Peking NCNA in English 1932 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Apr (HSINHUA)--Friendly Japanese personages of various circles held a cocktail party in Kyoto this evening, warmly welcoming China's Sian friendship delegation. The party was jointly sponsored by ten Japanese friendly organizations.

Speaking on behalf of the Japanese friends present at the party, Mayor of Kyoto Motoki Punahashi said that since the establishment of friendly ties between Kyoto and Sian, gratifying progress has been achieved in the friendly exchanges between the two cities. Friendship between Japan and China will surely continue to develop no matter who objects it. He expressed determination to further strengthen the bonds of friendship between the people of the two cities and the people of the two countries and devote all his efforts for the ever lasting friendship between the people of the two countries and for an early conclusion of the proposed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty.

In his speech, Wang Lin, head of the Sian delegation, gave an account of the excellent situation in which the Chinese people have embarked on a new great Long March. He said: "To conclude the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty at an early date and to live in lasting friendship is the common aspirations of the people of our two countries and conforms to their fundamental interests. This is a historical trend that nobody can check".

Governor of the Kyoto Prefecture Yukio Mayashida attended and spoke at the party. He expressed warm welcome to the visiting Sian friendship delegation. Among the over 50 people present at the party were Japanese friendly personages of various circles, and leading members of the Kyoto Association of Chinese Residents and the Kyoto headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

BUDDHIST ASSOCIATION DELEGATION WELCOMED IN TOKYO

OW151548Y Peking NCNA in English 1532 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Apr (HSINHUA)--More than 17,000 Japanese Buddhists met here yesterday to warmly welcome the friendship delegation of the Buddhists Association of China.

The meeting was sponsored by the committee to welcome the Chinese Buddhists delegation. Ekei Sugahara, chairman of the Forum of Japanese Religious Believers for Sino-Japanese Friendship, and Etai Yamada, abbot of the Tendai sect of Buddhism, made brief remarks to welcome the Chinese guests. Nikkyo Niwano, chairman of the Risshokoseikai (a Buddhist society), then made a speech. He said Japanese Buddhists can never forget Japan's Buddhism was acquired from China by its venerable masters, and introduced to Japan by ancient Chinese Buddhists after overcoming many difficulties. He added: Misfortunes took place in the relations between the two countries in the past when Japan brought immense disasters to China. But friendship between Japanese and Chinese people has been deeply-rooted. He expressed his sincere hope that Japan-China friendship will be consolidated and developed steadily no matter how unstable the world situation may be.

Leader of the Chinese delegation Chao Pu-chu also spoke at the meeting. After recalling the situation in the past ten years and more about the Chinese Buddhist circles, he said that an atmosphere of stability and unity has prevailed throughout the country since the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng smashed the "gang of four" at one stroke. With immense joy, the Chinese Buddhists have started their new Long March together with the entire Chinese people. He said that there have been long-standing close relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples in both material and cultural aspects and that Buddhism has played a great role in promoting such close cultural relations. He said: "It is my hearty hope that through concerted efforts of the Buddhists of the two countries, the friendship between our two countries will be enhanced to a new level".

After the meeting, the Risshokoseikai gave a banquet for the visiting Chinese Buddhist delegation. Hisao Kuroda and Kinkazu Saionji were present at the welcome meeting and the banquet. Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Japan Chen Kang was also present on the occasions.

WORKERS DELEGATION LED BY WANG LIN-HO LEAVES FOR DPRK

OW171610Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--A Chinese workers delegation left here by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. The delegation is headed by Wang Lin-ho, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and leading member of the Shanghai Trade Union Council. Chen Yu-fa, vice-chairman of the Hunan Trade Union Council, is deputy leader.

I. 18 Apr 78

A 10

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Cui Tang-liang, deputy head of the Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Tsao Hsien-po, vice-chairman of the Peking Trade Union Council, saw the delegation off at the railway station. Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su was at the station.

AMBASSADOR TO MPR DEPARTS FOR HOME AT END OF TOUR

OW161217Y Peking NCNA in English 1204 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chang Wei-lieh, Chinese ambassador to the Mongolian People's Republic, left here for home today after the termination of his term of office. Before his departure, Chang Wei-lieh was received on separate occasions by D. Tsebegmid, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs, and other Mongolian officials.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON CAMBODIAN NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS

NCNA on Industry, Agriculture

OW160836Y Peking NCNA in English 0706 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Kampuchean people have won remarkable successes in the development of industry and agriculture over the past three years in the new stage of defending the country and continuing the socialist revolution and construction.

They have actively responded to the call of the Communist Party of Kampuchea by carrying out a mass movement to raise agricultural production. First of all they tackled the problem of water as it is vital to rice growing. Now every region in the country has built more than one big reservoir with a capacity of 100 million to 200 million cubic metres and dug dozens of canals, each having a length of over 20 kilometres. Every province has medium-sized reservoirs each storing 50 to 60 million cubic metres of water and every district has small reservoirs. The construction of these water conservancy projects has brought a third of the country's farmland under irrigation. As a result, the area of paddy fields expanded and the per-unit rice yield increased year by year.

In spite of drought and water-logging in some parts of the country last year, all production bases and agricultural cooperatives have fulfilled the rice production quotas fixed by the state, as the co-op members and local army-men joined forces against natural calamities and made full use of water conservancy works. There was a big increase in the average per-unit output. The output of a single crop was three tons per hectare and the output of double crops reached six tons. Both were all time highs. In that year, each of the population received 312 kilogrammes of rice and tens of thousands of tons were exported to some friendly countries.

During the dry season from last winter to spring this year, the Kampuchean people continued to level the farmland damaged by war, reclaimed new farmland and built more water conservancy projects. They grew dry season paddy on a large scale in an effort to top the state target of 3.5 tons in the single cropping and seven tons in the double cropping for this year.

I. 18 Apr 78

A 11

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Kampuchean people have also made strenuous efforts to restore and develop industrial production. The scanty industry the country had was severely damaged during the war. But in a short span of three years after liberation, Kampuchean workers succeeded, through hard work, in restoring the factories, railroads, highways, ports and other key installations. They also built and transformed a number of factories using material available in the country. Now three new factories are under construction in Phnom Penh. They are the Stung Mean Chey quilt plant, the Rossei Kev screen plant and Kiromean acid factory. The quilt plant will soon be completed.

All targets for industrial production last year were reached. Among the advanced production units, the farm machinery plants in Phnom Penh made a large number of farm machines and tools, by using poor equipment, to support agricultural production. Workers of the rubber plantations in the eastern region fulfilled the state quotas of rubber tree tapping, latex procession and young tree planting. Particularly praiseworthy is that they planted twice as many trees as required. Workers of the state salt fields in Kampot Province, southeast region repaired and expanded the fields and overfulfilled the national plan by 70 per cent last year. This enabled the people living in the remote areas to get table salt.

Health and sanitation system has been established in the agricultural cooperatives throughout the country after liberation. Every cooperative has medical service and produces some medicine by itself. Medical workers serve the people enthusiastically and the peoples health is improving. The number of malarial cases, a disease plaguing the people of Southeast Asia, has been reduced to ten percent. Schools have been built in cities and rural areas. A literacy campaign was unfolded throughout the country so illiterate adults also have a chance to learn to read and write.

Leaders Greet Cambodian Counterparts

BK171006Y Peking in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 16 Apr 78 BK

[16 April greetings message from CCP Chairman and Premier of the State Council of the PRC Hua Kuo-feng and NPC Standing Committee Chairman Yeh Chien-ying to Cambodian leaders on Cambodian National Day]

[Text] Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia; Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the KCP and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Cambodia; Comrade Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian Peoples' Representative Assembly; Phnom Penh:

On the occasion of the third anniversary of the National Day of Democratic Cambodia, on behalf of the CCP and Chinese Government and people, we wish to extend ardent congratulations and express lofty salutations to you and, through you, to the KCP, the Government of Democratic Cambodia and the fraternal Cambodian people.

Under the wise leadership of the KCP headed by Comrade Pol Pot, the heroic Cambodian people, through a protracted, arduous and outstanding armed struggle, finally handed total defeat to U.S. imperialism and its running dogs--the traitorous Lon Nol clique--and achieved great victory in the revolutionary war for the liberation of the nation and people through a great people's war, ushering Cambodian revolutionary struggle into a brand new historical era.

Since nationwide liberation, the Cambodian people have continued to firmly adhere to the stand of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, have resolutely defended national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, protected their young revolutionary administration, restored and expanded the national economy with the greatest vigor, and scored an uninterrupted series of brilliant victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

We are confident that under the correct leadership of the KCP, the heroic Cambodian people, who have been through the tests and trials of revolutionary war, will certainly overcome all kinds of difficulties and achieve more and even greater victories in their just efforts to build and defend the country.

The two parties and peoples of the two countries--China and Cambodia--have always supported and encouraged each other, having forged a profound bond of revolutionary friendship in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The Chinese people, as ever before, will follow the teachings of great leader and teacher Comrade Chairman Mao and will enhance their solidarity with the Cambodian people and continue to advance together.

[signed] Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP and premier of the PRC State Council; Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC of the PRC.

Peking, 16 April 1978.

Peking Reception

OW161520Y Peking NCNA in English 1507 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Democratic Kampuchea Friendship Association gave a reception here this evening to mark the third anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea. Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was present. Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China, and Yong Yem, counsellor of the embassy, attended.

The reception was presided over by Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Also present were Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Peng Shao-hui, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Shih Lin, vice-minister of economic relations in foreign countries; and Cheng Tien-hsiang, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Proposing toasts at the reception, which was filled with cordiality and friendship, vice-president Yang Chi and Ambassador Pech Cheang expressed the wish that the friendly relations between China and Democratic Kampuchea and the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the two peoples will constantly consolidate and develop. At the end of the reception, a documentary film recording Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao's visit to Democratic Kampuchea was shown.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial

OW161700Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries an editorial today extending warmest greetings to the Kampuchean people on their National Day. The editorial entitled the "Glorious Festival of the Kampuchean People" reads:

Today is the third National Day of Democratic Kampuchea. As the people throughout Kampuchea joyfully celebrate this glorious festival, the Chinese people extend with profound revolutionary regards the warmest greetings to the brotherly Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean people are heroic people with a revolutionary tradition. To achieve national independence and liberation they fought a heart-stirring protracted struggle against imperialism and its lackeys. After more than five years of bloody battles, and relying on their own strength, they succeeded, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, in completely defeating the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, the Lon Nol clique, in April, 1975. They founded People's Kampuchea with the help of the barrel of the gun. This great victory has set for the world's people a brilliant example of a small country defeating a big imperialist power.

After the liberation of the whole country, the Communist Party of Kampuchea leads the people to resolutely defend national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and vigorously rehabilitate and develop the national economy by upholding the principles of independence and self-reliance and by promoting the spirit of revolutionary heroism displayed throughout the war years. In a short span of time, Kampuchea becomes self-sufficient in foodgrains with a surplus. This is followed by successes in the industrial field and heartening achievements in culture and education. The whole of Kampuchea is full of vitality today.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea firmly pursues the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment in international affairs. It strengthens solidarity and cooperation with Third World countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, thus contributing to the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonist cause. The just stand and just struggle of Democratic Kampuchea are winning broad sympathy and support of the people the world over.

At present, the world situation is excellent. With the Third World as its main force, the international struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is forging ahead in depth. The fierce contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers is arousing increasingly stronger resistance from the world people. The superpowers are becoming more and more isolated and are having a tough time. The superpower which claims to be a "natural ally" of the Third World is purposely sowing discord and undermining the unity of the Asian countries, and intensifying its infiltration and expansion in an attempt to bring Southeast Asia and even the whole of Asia into its sphere of influence. But today's Asia is quite different from that of the past. The day the Asian countries could be partitioned by others at random has gone forever. No matter how tricky social imperialist designs may be, they are doomed to go bankrupt in face of the awakened people of various Asian countries.

The Chinese and Kampuchean peoples are close comrades-in-arms. China and Democratic Kampuchea are brotherly socialist neighbours. A deep militant friendship has been formed between the people of our two countries who have always sympathised with and supported each other in their protracted revolutionary struggle. In our socialist revolution and construction today, we likewise sympathise with, support and encourage each other. President Khieu Samphan and Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary paid a friendly visit to our country soon after the victory of the Kampuchean revolution. Comrade Pol Pot led a party and government delegation to pay an official friendly visit to our country last September. Then Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kuei and NPC Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao successively paid friendly visits to Kampuchea. The mutual visits between the leaders of the two countries have further strengthened and cemented the great friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Kampuchea. Under the leadership of their wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people will continue, as always, to firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs, resolutely support the just struggle of and strengthen solidarity with the Kampuchean people, advancing together with them.

We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Kampuchean people fresh and greater victories in their socialist revolution and construction and wish the revolutionary friendship of the Chinese and Kampuchean people [to be everlasting].

Huang Hua, Pech Cheang Reception Speeches

OW171740Y Peking NCNA in English 1632 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife Yong Yem, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the third anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea. Yu Chiu-li, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, and Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, attended the reception.

In their speeches at the reception, Ambassador Pech Cheang and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua praised the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples. Ambassador Pech Cheang spoke of the progress in agriculture, industry, handicrafts, social affairs and culture and the victories in defending Democratic Kampuchea's national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity won by the Kampuchean people in the past three years under the correct leadership of the Kampuchean Communist Party. The people and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea are determined to hold aloft the banner of national independence, national honour and dignity, and abide firmly by the position of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and of deciding by themselves the destiny of their country, he stressed.

He noted: "The results achieved by the Kampuchea people cannot be separated from the active and powerful support that the brotherly Communist Party of China, the Chinese people and the Chinese Government have given us in the spirit of genuine proletarian internationalism during the new revolutionary period of Kampuchea as well as during the people's revolutionary war of national liberation."

He enthusiastically acclaimed the great new victories won by the Chinese people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China with Chairman Hua as its wise leader. He noted that the struggle to denounce and criticize the gang of four has given and is still giving a vigorous impetus to the political, economic, military, cultural and scientific factors which enable the Chinese people to achieve their historic task of making China a modern and powerful socialist state by the end of this century.

Speaking of the great militant solidarity and fraternal revolutionary friendship between the two parties, peoples and countries, Ambassador Pech Cheang pointed out that the visit of the delegation led by Comrade Secretary and Prime Minister Pol Pot to China and the conversations between Comrade Pol Pot and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng last year have advanced the fraternal revolutionary ties between Kampuchea and China to an important historical period.

In his speech, Foreign Minister Huang Hua, on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, extended the warmest congratulations and high respects to the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the government and people of Democratic Kampuchea. He noted that three years ago, the Kampuchean people, under the wise leadership of the Kampuchean Communist Party, won a great victory in the people's revolutionary war of national liberation after a long and heroic struggle. "This was a victory unprecedented in the revolutionary history of the Kampuchean people, and it had great significance for the world as a whole," he said.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua continued: "In the past year, the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, carried on socialist revolution and socialist construction in an independent and self-reliant way. With revolutionary heroism, they firmly defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, constantly thwarting the subversive activities and sabotage of domestic and foreign enemies and further consolidating their revolutionary political power. At the same time, they continued to rehabilitate and develop their economy by unsparing labour. Notably, their nationwide campaign to boost agricultural production through arduous and practical work has resulted in the successful fulfillment of the target set in the 1977 plan for rice. Encouraging achievements were also registered on the industrial, cultural and educational fronts and in public health work."

He noted that the solemn occasion to acknowledge the official existence of the Communist Party of Kampuchea last September was a major political event in that country. He was certain that "the Kampuchean people, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea headed by Comrade Pol Pot, will overcome all kinds of difficulties on the road to progress and score new and greater successes in their just cause of building and defending their motherland."

Speaking of China-Kampuchea friendship, Foreign Minister Huang Hua stated: "Our friendship is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Last year, Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, personally led a party and government delegation on a visit to China, and Vice-Premier Chen Yung-kui and later Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-Chao of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress visited Kampuchea at your invitation. The exchange of visits by our leaders contributed significantly to the strengthening of mutual understanding and revolutionary friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

I. 18 Apr 78

A 16

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"It is our firm belief that our two parties, countries and peoples will unite still more closely and march forward shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle ahead", he concluded.

Among the guests attending the reception were Han Nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Peng Shao-hui, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chou Hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; Shih Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Tao Chi, vice-minister of communications; and Huang Shu-tse, vice-minister of public health, in addition to leading members of other departments concerned. Diplomatic envoys of foreign countries to China were present.

SRV Embassy Denounces Envoy's Speech

OW180753Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Apr (AFP)--The Vietnamese Embassy in Peking reacted strongly to statements made here last night by Cambodian Ambassador Pech Cheang on the occasion of Democratic Cambodia's third anniversary. In a communique distributed today to foreign correspondents in the Chinese capital, the Vietnamese Embassy denounced Pech Cheang's "slander," criticizing him most for "taking advantage of the arena in Peking" to criticize Vietnam. The Vietnamese communique, refuting a Cambodian accusation that Vietnam wants to set up an Indochina federation, challenged anyone to "find any Vietnamese document since 1954 up to now referring to an Indochina federation." The Vietnamese condemned Cambodia's "adventurous policy" accusing the government of "massacring hundreds of thousands of their own compatriots," repeatedly violating the Vietnamese border and "destruction and killing of the Vietnamese people."

Khieu Samphan Speech in Phnom Penh

OW171804Y Peking NCNA in English 1702 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--Over 20,000 representatives of workers, peasants and revolutionary army-men of Democratic Kampuchea held a grand meeting in Phnom Penh on April 15, warmly celebrating the victory of April 17, 1975 and the third anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea yesterday. Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the state of Democratic Kampuchea, made a speech at the meeting.

He said: "This year, we are celebrating the great victory of 'April 17' and the founding of the glorious Democratic Kampuchea in an excellent situation in which the Kampuchean nation, people and worker-peasant class are grasping their destiny in their own hands under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. In the last three years, we have further created favorable conditions and won fresh victories in building our country, safeguarding Democratic Kampuchea and the gains of the Kampuchean revolution. This excellent situation will contribute to the speedy and successful fulfilment of the party's task in 1978."

"We have waged a determined and fierce struggle in defending Democratic Kampuchea and won complete victory. We have fully defended all our territory in a truly independent way. We are able to defend it today, and more so in the future," the president declared.

I. 18 Apr 78

A 17

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"We are proud of and satisfied with the Revolutionary Army which we admire, because the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army is the firm mainstay in safeguarding the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national dignity of Kampuchea, because it has fought arduously and made many sacrifices in the past decades for the liberation of the country and the people, for enabling the worker-peasant class to determine its own destiny and be the master of its own regime, and for the prosperity of Kampuchea and all its people. Now it continues to make sacrifices so as to defend Kampuchean territory forever."

President Khieu Samphan said: We have made progress in all fields of national construction from April 1977 to March this year. We have overfulfilled 100 percent the party's and government's plan for agriculture. We have fundamentally solved the problem of water conservancy according to plan. Reservoirs with a capacity of 100 to 200 million cubic metres and small and medium-sized reservoirs have been built in every region of the country. In the field of paddy seed selection, we used to plant late rice which took five to eight months to grow. Now with new seeds, it takes three to four months. The rapid development of agriculture and the fulfilment of the grain production plan enabled us to export more and accumulate more funds for national construction. The plans for the planting of rubber saplings, industry, handicraft, transportation, health and social welfare have been fulfilled or overfulfilled. He also spoke of education, science and technology, and the training of cadres.

He said: "In all fields of national construction, our emphasis is on reliance on the force of the people, and on the strategic line of using domestic materials and capital. We firmly believe in the line we pursue." "In the past year, our people's revolutionary force has greatly developed. Our people have been well tempered in the struggle to defend the country against imperialism, expansionism and reactionaries of all kinds, in the socialist revolutionary struggle and in the struggle to develop production," he said. He added: "In the past year, the prestige of our Kampuchean revolution and Democratic Kampuchea in the world arena has been further consolidated and heightened as a result of the victory in defending our country and the achievements in building our country."

"In line with Democratic Kampuchea's policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment, our people will work steadily for strengthening and developing our unity and friendship with friends, far and near, and for perfecting this unity and friendship," he declared. In conclusion, President Khieu Samphan expressed the wish that the army and people throughout the country will unite as one and work with concerted efforts to firmly defend the country and speedily build the country step by step.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE CONCLUDES VISIT

Visits Hopei Production Brigade

OW171401Y Peking NCNA in English 1341 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--President Mohamed Siad Barre, an old friend of the Chinese people and a friendship envoy of the Somali people, today paid a visit to the Shashiuyu production brigade in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province. The Shashiuyu brigade is an agricultural unit outstanding for the fertile farmland they built up on what was once barren, rock-covered mountain slopes.

Today, this mountain village was a joyful scene. Hanging over the entrance to the village was a big streamer with a large-lettered welcome to President Siad Barre. The whole village was waiting around the streamer, with garlands and miniature national flags of China and Somalia.

There was great animation among the welcoming crowd as President Siad Barre, accompanied by Vice-Premier Keng Piao, drove into the village. Young men pounded on big bass drums; young women broke into a beautiful dance; and the children waved garlands. The leader of the brigade, Chang Kuei-shun, walked up to shake hands with President Siad Barre, who then passed through the crowds, waving his hands in acknowledgement.

In a reception room, the hosts and their guests had a cordial chat while enjoying locally grown apples and walnuts.

President Siad Barre climbed a mountain slope which affords a panoramic view of this beautiful and prosperous mountain village surrounded by pine and cypress trees and fruit orchards. Serried hills clothed in terraced fields from top to bottom shown jade-green wheat irrigated by clear spring water lifted up from the valley. This was the same village where before liberation a bit of good earth was like a precious gem and people sighed that water was dearer than oil. In those days, rocks, nothing but rocks, were everywhere.

Chang Kuei-shun told the distinguished guests that last year the brigade's grain yield per hectare was 11.25 tons against less than 0.75 tons before liberation. The fruit yield was also good. President Siad Barre inquired in detail about the development of the brigade and said to Chang Kuei-shun: "What you have achieved is something really great and admirable. This is the result of the conscientious efforts by the Shashihyu people to bring their will and capabilities into full play in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings." He hoped that the brigade would continue the advance along the course charted by Chairman Mao.

Chang Kuei-shun said: "We shall live up to the expectations and the encouragement of President Siad Barre." He invited the president to come again to Shashihyu on his next visit to China.

The president and the other Somali guests visited Tsunhua County's knitwear mill, metal goods plant and iron and steel plant which the county built all on its own. They also viewed an exhibition run by the Revolutionary Committee of the county.

With President Siad Barre on the visit today were also Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Hsiao Peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Chang Shih-chieh, Chinese ambassador to Somalia; Chang Ko-jiang, chief leading member of Tangshan Prefecture; and Wang Kuo-fan, chairman of the Tsunhua County Revolutionary Committee.

Hosts Farewell Banquet

OW171756Y Peking NCNA in English 1731 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, gave a grand farewell banquet here this evening.

Among the guests were Li Hsien-nien and Keng Piao, vice-premiers of the State Council; Hsu Te-heng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Huang Chen, minister of culture, and Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The banquet was held in the Great Hall of the People. The nations flags of China and Somalia were hung side by side in the banquet hall.

As Vice-Premiers Li Hsien-nien and Keng Piao and NPC Vice-Chairman Hsu Te-heng appeared in the banquet hall in the company of President Siad Barre and Vice-President Ismail Ali Abokar, the band struck up a welcoming refrain and the entire hall stood up and enthusiastically applauded. President Siad Barre and Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien proposed toasts at the banquet which was alive with warmth and friendship.

President Siad Barre said that his friendship visit to China was rewarding. "The cordial welcome, hospitality and the militant friendly touch of your people during the period of our stay in your beautiful country fully demonstrate the profound and sincere friendship existing between our two peoples and countries," he said.

"During our stay in your country," he continued, "it was possible for my delegation to observe and witness the imperishable imprint on your people left by the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and indeed the people in countries far and near will continue to draw inspiration from the life and teachings of this great leader. We have also witnessed that dark clouds which appeared over the skies of China have vanished and under the wise and inspiring leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng the people of China will continue to march ahead and achieve new victories in their quest for progress and prosperity."

He described his talks with Chinese leaders as "very fruitful". He said: "The talks we have had, filled with mutual understanding, enabled us to further consolidate the excellent relations between our two countries."

"My meeting with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was sincere and fruitful, and covered bilateral relations as well as international issues of concern to the world today."

"Somalia has always been a strong pillar of the movement of non-alignment. We are opposed to all attempts at direct or indirect domination. Somalia will always call for the unity of the non-aligned peoples to defend the principles of equality and freedom," he stated.

He said: "During our short stay in China we have visited many places of interest and seen with our own eyes the rapid progress the Chinese people are making to better their life. We are sure within a very short span of time they will succeed in transforming China into a modern, powerful, socialist society."

In his toast, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: "In the past few days, our two sides exchanged views on international issues of common concern and on the present African situation, and sincere and friendly talks were held on ways to further develop our bilateral relations, thus strengthening friendly cooperation between our two sides. The current visit by his excellency the president has added a new chapter to the annals of friendship between the people of our two countries."

I. 18 Apr 78

A 20

FRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

He noted: "During his excellency's visit, he warmly praised the achievements registered by the Chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction and spoke highly of our aid to Somalia. We take all this as an encouragement and a challenge from the fraternal Somali people to the Chinese people. The Chinese people will never forget the strong support given to us by the Somali Government and people in international affairs. We always maintain that aid is mutual. China gives the Somali people some modest aid within its capabilities. This is our bounden proletarian internationalist duty."

The vice-premier pointed out: "The friendly relations and cooperation between China and Somalia are established on the solid basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and have stood the test. No matter how the international situation changes, nothing can stop the peoples of China and Somalia from advancing together in the united struggle against hegemonism.

"It is the ardent desire of our two peoples to further develop friendship and amicable cooperation between our two peoples," he stressed. "As a Chinese saying goes, 'The strength of a horse is tested by the distance travelled and the heart of a man is seen with the passage of time.' We are convinced that through the joint efforts of our two governments, Sino-Somali friendship will flower more beautifully and our cooperation will bear more abundant fruit."

At the banquet were leading members of government departments concerned, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries including Ho Ying, Chou Hua-min, Cheng Fei, Hsiao Peng, Li Po-ning, Chou Hui, Wang Wei, Yu Fu-hsueh, Yen Chih-hsiang, Lo Ying-huai, Chang Hsiang-shan, Chin Chuan, Liu Ching-chih, Chia Ting and Yang Chi, as well as Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Chang Shih-chieh. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in China attended. Also attending were other members of the president's entourage, Somali Ambassador Ismail Kahin and Mrs. Kahin, officials of the Somali Embassy and resident Somali students.

Departs Peking 18 April

OW180710Y Peking NCNA in English 0701 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Apr (HSINHUA)--Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, left here for home by special plane this morning after his official visit to China. He took with him the friendly sentiments of the Chinese people.

Seeing the distinguished Somali guests off at the airport were Li Hsien-nien and Keng Piao, vice-premiers of the State Council; Hsu Te-heng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chou Hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Hsiao Peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Chou Hui, vice-minister of communications; Chang Shih-chieh, Chinese ambassador to Somalia; and several thousand Peking people.

A grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of China and Somalia. The bands played the national anthems of Somalia and China. Accompanied by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, President Siad Barre reviewed a guard of honour made up of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

I. 18 Apr 78

A 21

IRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

President Siad Barre waved farewell to the dancing and singing wellwishers amid the happy refrain and the beating of drums and gongs. The wellwishers waved colourful streamers and bouquets, expressing their warm hope for the constant development of the friendship between the people of China and Somalia and the friendly relations between the two countries would be constantly developed and that the Somali people would win constant new victories in their struggle against hegemonism, imperialism and colonialism.

Also present at the airport were Mohamed Ismail Kahin, Somali ambassador to China, Mrs. Kahin and diplomatic officials of the Somali Embassy here as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to China.

Economic-Technical Accord Signed

OW180152 Peking NCNA in English 0142 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Apr (HSINHUA)--An economic and technical cooperation agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic was signed here this morning. The document was signed by Cheng Pei, Chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Ahmed Habib Ahmed, chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, on behalf of their respective governments.

EGYPTIAN TEXTILE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING 16 APRIL

OW171415Y Peking NCNA in English 1748 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Apr (HSINHUA)--A textile delegation from Egypt arrived here by air this afternoon at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Light Industry. The delegation is led by Engineer Hasan Mahmud Salam, head of the technical secretariat for spinning and weaving industries. Greeting the Egyptian guests at the airport were Chen Wei-chi [7115 4850 4469], vice-minister of textile industry, Yen Pei-te, deputy manager of the China National Complete Plant Export Corporation, and Chang Shou-ping, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Ministry of Light Industry. Also present were Ismat 'Abd al-Qasim al-Qadi and Ra'uf Muhammad 'Ali, counsellor and commercial counsellor of the Egyptian Embassy here.

Chen Wei-chi Gives Banquet

OW171618Y Peking NCNA in English 1602 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--Chen Wei-chi, vice-minister of textile industry, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the Egyptian textile delegation headed by Engineer Hasan M. Salam, general secretary of the textile industries sector of the Ministry of Industry. A warm atmosphere of friendship reigned at the banquet. Vice-Minister Chen Wei-chi and delegation leader Salam proposed toasts, in which they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of China and Egypt and the technical exchange and cooperation between the textile industries of the two countries would be strengthened as the days go by. Ra'uf Muhammad 'Ali, commercial counsellor of the Egyptian Embassy was among the guests. Yen Pei-te, deputy manager of the China National Complete Plant Export Corporation, and Chang Shou-ping, a deputy department director in the Ministry of Light Industry, attended.

LIN PIAO'S, GANG OF FOUR'S EFFORTS TO CONTROL ARMY TRACED

OW180356Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts of article by the criticism group of the Academy of Military Science: "The Fierce Struggle With Lin Piao and the Gang of Four for Control of the Army Over a Period of 10 Years"]

[Text] In the 10 years since 1967 when Lin Piao and Chiang Ching dished out the reactionary slogan "ferret out a handful of people in the army," until the gang of four's downfall in 1976, many facts proved that the two antiparty cliques of Lin Piao and the gang of four were archcriminals who all along opposed, created chaos in and tried to usurp the leadership of the army in their attempt to destroy our great wall. In order to usurp party and state power, during this 10-year period Lin Piao and the gang of four repeatedly launched fierce struggles against our party for control of the army.

In January 1967, Chiang Ching ordered the drafting of "Main Points for Propaganda," which raised the reactionary slogan "thoroughly expose a handful of persons in authority in the army taking the capitalist road" and directly pointed the spearhead of attack at leading PLA cadres at all levels, particularly some responsible comrades of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee. She gave special instructions to "send the draft immediately to Lin Piao," who promptly noted on it his "complete agreement." Later, they together hatched the scheme of criticizing "the reactionary line of those with guns" and whipped up an evil wind throughout the country to oppose and create chaos in the army.

Chiang Ching also ganged up with Chen Po-ta and his ilk to incite people to attack the Ministry of National Defense and leading military organs in Peking. Lin Piao also hatched a rebellion against the PLA General Political Department and clamored to smash the "palace of the king of hell," vainly attempting to undermine some leading organs of the PLA Headquarters.

They fabricated all kinds of alarming political rumors about "mutinies," "adverse current," "incidents of attacks" and so forth, and viciously attacked the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries. They rabidly blustered: "If we fail to overthrow the reactionary line of those with guns, we cannot overthrow the reactionary line of those without guns either."

Chang Chun-chiao, too, took the opportunity to come out into the open to seize power in the army. He brayed: "Some people say I cannot command the army. Why can't I? Command the army I will."

Chairman Mao saw through their scheme in good time and sternly rebuked the reactionary slogans "ferret out a handful of people in the army" and "criticize the reactionary line of those with guns," pointing out that this was meant to destroy our great wall. Chairman Mao, the party Central Committee and its Military Commission repeatedly issued orders and circulars forbidding anyone to point the spearhead of struggle at the army or to attack the army and leading military organs or to make arrests in PLA units. Premier Chou faithfully implemented Chairman Mao's instructions, showed boundless concern for the veteran revolutionary cadres, protected a large number of backbone members running the party and the army and frustrated the counterrevolutionary scheme of Lin Piao, Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and their cohorts.

Before and after the Ninth National CCP Congress, Lin Piao and company, making use of the power they had usurped and their special status, continued their activities to oppose and create chaos in the army. They waved the banner of "supporting Chairman Mao" to oppose Chairman Mao and attempted to usurp the supreme leadership of the army. Lin Piao energetically boosted his own image and wantonly tampered with the history of the party and the army. He passed himself off as the founder of the army. He vigorously clamored for "removing the ministers from the emperor's side" and used Chairman Mao's own forces to attack him. Lin Piao rigged up large and small "fleets" [secret organizations] and plotted armed rebellion.

Chen Po-ta held no position of any kind in the army. Yet he styled himself as an overlord and went from one PLA unit to another and talked nonsense at will.

Chiang Ching heaped lavish praise on Lin Piao in a nauseating manner and helped him play the trick of "making Chairman Mao a figurehead" and dish out the fallacy that "the founder is unable to command." She thus tried to prepare public opinion for Lin Piao to usurp the supreme leadership of the army.

At the Lushan meeting in 1970, Lin Piao and his cohorts launched a surprise attack and openly attempted to seize power. It was at this meeting that Chiang Ching and Chang Chun-chiao sighed to themselves: "We have only pens, and no guns." And they schemed to step up their effort to usurp army leadership and seize power.

Chairman Mao wisely and resolutely smashed the abortive counterrevolutionary coup d'etat plotted by the Lin Piao antiparty clique. He reorganized the leading organ of the army strictly controlled by Lin Piao and his cohorts by taking such measures as attacking the clique, assigning some men to the clique to sow discord inside it, and undermining its foundation. He led the whole party and the whole army to launch a movement to criticize Chen Po-ta and rectify the work style, and once again defeated their criminal scheme to oppose and disrupt the army.

After the fall of the Lin Piao antiparty clique, the gang of four, on the one hand, hastily ordered Chih Chun and that sinister henchwoman to get into Lin Piao's hideout to gain control of blacklist materials in an attempt to destroy the criminal evidence of their collusion with Lin Piao in doing evil; on the other hand, they suddenly changed their tune, dressed themselves up as "anti-Lin Piao heroes" and directly stretched their tentacles into the army. They played a variety of dirty, underhanded tricks in the name of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and whipped up a new high tide in opposing and disrupting the army. Chairman Mao took a series of resolute measures to combat their counterrevolutionary activities. They wanted military power, but Chairman Mao never handed military power to them. Instead, he personally proposed that Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping concurrently hold the post of chief of the General Staff and highly praised him, thus once again smashing their scheme to usurp the army.

However, the gang of four put no restraint on their ambition to usurp the army and seize power. Instead, they let it become bloated and malignant. By the time the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee was held in 1975, their wild ambition had become more obvious. This meeting was held with the loving attention of Chairman Mao. The items on the agenda and the meeting's documents were approved by Chairman Mao.

The important speeches delivered by Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng, in accordance with Chairman Mao's thinking on army building, forcefully criticized Lin Biao's and the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging army building for years. They were shining documents defending Chairman Mao's military thinking and line; they were of very important significance in terms of strengthening the revolutionization and modernization of our army, consolidating the army and making preparations against war.

The gang of four hated and feared this enlarged meeting of the Military Commission and spared no efforts to sabotage it. They played counterrevolutionary doubledealing tricks before and after the meeting. When leading comrades of the Military Commission discussed the manuscripts of the summing-up speech for the meeting, Chang Chun-chiao hypocritically stated that the summing-up speech was well written and that its content covered questions in an overall way. Chang Chun-chiao also praised Vice Chairman Teng's speech for its candor. When leading comrades of the Military Commission discussed the submission of the speeches and documents of the meeting to Chairman Mao and the party committee for examination and comment, Wang Hung-wen and Chang Chun-chiao did not express any different opinion. When the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau discussed the distribution of the documents of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission in the name of the party Central Committee, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan also consented.

However, not long afterward they totally negated the meeting. Wang Hung-wen and Chang Chun-chiao viciously attacked Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng and slandered the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission as "full of problems." They said that more than the two speeches should be subjected to criticism. Wang Hung-wen tore up the documents and minutes of the meeting and related materials of some major units implementing the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission and schemed to settle accounts after the autumn harvest. They also made efforts to propagate a certain company's criticism of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, which was entirely concocted by their trusted followers, and ordered their confidants to write numerous sinister articles which opposed and disrupted the army and viciously attacked the two speeches. They spared no efforts to interfere with and undermine efforts to relay and implement the spirit of the meeting.

The gang of four were particularly dissatisfied with the leading groups of all major units in our army, which had been discussed by the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and approved by Chairman Mao after the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission. They slandered the leading groups as "restoration groups" and "products of the wind to reverse verdicts." Wang Hung-wen insolently ranted about the need for another solution to the question.

The vast numbers of PLA commanders and fighters who were angered by the perverted behavior of the gang of four resolutely resisted and struggled against them. After the death of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, the gang of four thought the time was ripe to usurp party and state power and to openly challenge the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. First they issued a call for ferreting out the bourgeois class inside the party, following that with the reactionary slogan "it is necessary to ferret out the bourgeois class inside the army." This constituted an essential part of their counterrevolutionary political program. They also went all out to promote this reactionary slogan.

To achieve this, Chiang Ching and Chang Hun-chiao directed their henchmen to hold meetings everywhere calling for writing articles on ferreting out the "capitalist roaders" inside the army. They even distributed unauthorized sinister reading material to the army aimed at provoking a large-scale debate on how to ferret out "capitalist roaders" layer by layer. They deliberately created incidents to frame the revolutionarily leading cadres, while sparing no effort to provoke counterrevolutionary activities in an attempt to whip up storms against and create chaos in the armed forces. When Chairman Mao was seriously ill, they stepped up their efforts to set up a "second armed force."

After the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four with one blow, their followers in Shanghai plotted a counterrevolutionary armed riot in an attempt to put up stiff resistance and carry on a deathbed struggle. However, all these conspiratorial activities to oppose the party and throw the army into disorder went bankrupt with the collapse of the gang of four.

During the past 10 years our struggle against Lin Piao and the gang of four was a large-scale class struggle centering on the question of military power, a struggle whose outcome had a direct impact on the future and destiny of the party and state. Lin Piao and the gang of four really exhausted every means and resorted to all kinds of conspiracies to destroy our People's Army. Their criminal aim was to disrupt the building of the army, usurp its leadership and create chaos in the armed forces. Just as Vice Chairman Yeh has summed up, Lin Piao and the gang of four intended to disrupt the building of our People's Army, usurp its leadership and destroy it.

Who should control the gun? This was a question of principle of great importance in the struggle between the two lines within the party. Chairman Mao consistently stressed the need to put the army under the absolute control of the party and forever place the gun in the hands of the party and people. However, those bourgeois careerists and conspirators who sneaked into the party always wanted to usurp military power before proceeding to usurp supreme party and state power. Lin Piao once claimed: It is necessary to learn from Chiang Kai-shek, who first gained control of the military power and then the state. He also requested authority to control not only military power but also party, political and financial power.

Since the gang of four did not have the influence over the army that Lin Piao had built up over many years and since they were very unpopular with the army, they could not be as bold and impudent as Lin Piao in urging that the gun command the party. For this reason, they had to resort to tricks to reach their goal. First they picked up the slogan "the party commands the gun" as part of a plot to let a gang command the gun. They also openly called themselves the masters of the party who should be allowed to command the army and control military power. They promoted liquidationism aimed at inciting the people to kick aside the party committees to make revolution. They also called for establishing an office in charge of revolutionary movements under a second party committee of the bourgeois factional setup to replace the party committee leadership.

The gang of four created a theory of opposites aimed at pitting party committees at all levels against the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, and the so-called leadership of the political line against the organizational leadership. This would result in negating party committees at all levels.

Worse, some members of the gang who did not hold army positions requested appointments as political commissars in the army in order to usurp party leadership over the army under the pretext of centralized leadership.

Lin Piao and the gang of four conspired to concentrate their efforts on overthrowing leading army cadres at all levels as a step in usurping the leadership of the army. The facts clearly show that if the PLA, which is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, is called an insurmountable obstacle to the gang's usurpation of party and state power, the vast numbers of our revolutionary army cadres who have survived the tests of revolutionary wars and political storms can be described as an insurmountable obstacle to the gang's attempt to usurp the leadership of the army. This is why Lin Piao issued a reactionary call to make those who devoted themselves to revolution the targets of revolution. This is also a fundamental reason why the gang of four wanted to become the "pawns to take the king" and aspired to ferret out a handful of persons and the bourgeoisie inside the army.

The outcome of the serious trials of strength through the 10th and 11th struggles between the two lines unequivocally shows that the vast numbers of our army's revolutionary cadres deserve to be called bulwarks in combating and preventing revisionism, and backbone forces in maintaining order on behalf of the party and army.

Chairman Mao long ago earnestly warned the whole party: No one should act like Chang Kuo-tao; no one should seek to seize military power to serve his personal ambition. Historically, anyone who tries to compete with the party for military power will come to a bad end. Chang Kuo-tao, who relied on the superior forces of guns and men as gambits to split with the party and to usurp the leadership of the army and seize power, ended up as a renegade and capitulationist to the enemy. Kao Kang advanced a theory of the new party while Peng Te-huai promoted the system of one-man leadership. Their purpose was to usurp the leadership of the army and the party's power. In the end, they met the same fate and were toppled from power. Lin Piao practiced the theory of the army being the center of attention. He wanted to place everything at his disposal and under his command. While swaggering like a conquering hero, he wanted to put himself on the throne. He, too, ended in defeat and died in a plane crash in a foreign land. The gang of four were anxious to usurp the leadership of the army and the party's power. They were punished by history and were swept onto the garbage heap of history for stubbornly following in the footsteps of those historical antiparty elements.

After exposing the Lin Piao antiparty clique's plot to usurp the leadership of the army and the party's power, Chairman Mao said: I do not believe that our army will resort to mutiny. Nor do I believe that you could order the Liberation Army to rise in revolt. Today, as in the past and in the future, no careerists and conspirators can usurp the military power which has been placed under the control of the party and people.

In order to usurp military power, Lin Piao and the gang of four also ranted about reforming the PLA in a vain attempt to change the proletarian nature of our army and turn it into their instrument for achieving their personal ambitions and restoring capitalism. What were they going to reform?

In order to change our army's aim of wholeheartedly serving the people, they rabidly opposed and undermined the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng, slandered Lei Feng-type fighters as "old oxen without horns" and "screws without brains," trumpeted "one who excels in creating disorder can be an official," and lured people by means of official posts, emoluments and favors. In order to tamper with our army's three major tasks, they stated with ulterior motives that the fundamental functions and duties of our army in the period of socialism were to "criticize the bourgeoisie in the party" and that the army's main direction of attack was to "make revolution against the capitalist leaders in the party." In order to reform our army's revolutionary political work, they considered the army's political and ideological work as maintaining the level of the 1950's. They vainly attempted to use their "poetry writing contests" and "learning to sing theatrical works" as the major work of the army's political and ideological building and the so-called "education in the struggle between the Confucian and Legalist military thinking" and other feudal, bourgeois and revisionist sinister trash to replace Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought and education in the party's correct line. They slandered the good traditions of our party and army as out of date, went in for formalism, resorted to deception and cheating, and damaged the party's good work style of seeking truth from facts and the mass line.

Obviously, the gang of four's so-called "reform" was precisely their intention to change the principle of army building for the People's Army laid down by Chairman Mao. In other words, they wanted to transform our army fundamentally into a bourgeois army and a fleet and artillery serving as tools of Lin Biao and the gang of four. This was certainly what they daydreamed about.

Since its birth, our army has been a new army inspired by Chairman Mao's thinking and line on army building, based on Marxism-Leninism, and distinguished from all old-fashioned troops. For more than 50 years, our army has repeatedly defeated the interference and sabotage of a variety of opportunist lines, warded off the invasion and corrosion of the bourgeois ideas, maintained and developed the good traditions personally nurtured by Chairman Mao, and maintained the proletarian nature of the People's Army.

In the hand-to-hand combat between the two classes, whether we should keep army units stable or disrupt them is a major question concerning the security of the state. Our army is the pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and an impenetrable great wall defending the socialist motherland. Lin Biao and the gang of four understood that in order to usurp the party, it was necessary to usurp the army first, and that in order to usurp the army, it was necessary to disrupt the army first. Therefore, they wanted the army to be disrupted. They spared no efforts to create confusion ideologically, theoretically and organizationally. The more confusion they created, the better the situation would be. In order to disrupt the army, they adopted the counterrevolutionary plan of attacking the enemy from within in coordination with operations from without.

First, they operated on the command organs and claimed that of the upper and lower levels, the former was more dangerous. They hysterically called for exposing, attacking and destroying these organs.

Second, they instigated grassroots units to put up big-character posters attacking military regions or districts and to rebel against the CCP Central Committee Military Commission. Some people were persuaded to smash the so-called "fortified villages," remove the various strongholds and wipe out dihard forces everywhere.

Third, they dished out the so-called new experience in "building the army in an open-door manner." They linked the forces inside and outside the army and used the so-called "heroes who go against the tide" outside the army to disseminate methods for creating chaos and throwing the army into confusion. But all their schemes were foiled when our army stood firm like a mountain under the leadership of Chairman Mao, the party Central Committee and the Military Commission.

Chairman Mao, the party Central Committee and its Military Commission repeatedly emphasized the army's stability and prohibited any attacks on it or any interference in military affairs by people who were not authorized to do so by the central authorities. They stipulated on many occasions that the army should persist in carrying out education in a positive manner, that the Great Cultural Revolution should be led by the party committees in organizations at and above the army level and that the leading army organs should maintain a closely knit and comprehensive system of command. These were wise and correct stipulations and measures.

A proletarian army is a prerequisite for the dictatorship of the proletariat. The army's stability is essential for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, waging class struggle and maintaining our army's fighting strength. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, we successfully smashed the three bourgeois headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four and maintained the nation's stability. This was the result of the stability within the PLA, which fully played its role as a pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

When Lin Biao and particularly the gang of four found it impossible to usurp military power and create chaos in the army, they stepped up their criminal activities in opposing the army in an all-round way and eagerly sought to completely eliminate the proletarian armed forces from our state apparatus and from the earth. With the power they usurped, they gathered a host of hackwriters and mobilized all kinds of mass media to vigorously create public opinion against the army in an all-out attempt to denigrate and degrade the PLA and thereby overthrow this great army. They vigorously attacked the army as unreliable and attempted to replace it with the militia they had reformed so as to establish their second armed force.

Lin Biao and the gang of four--the archcriminals who vainly attempted to destroy our "great wall"--were eventually placed in the dock of history by the people although they had run rampant for a time. A sinister counterrevolutionary revisionist line ran through their criminal activities to usurp military power. They colluded with and took advantage of each other and committed all kinds of evil. They shared the same profound class origins and ideology in their desperate efforts to oppose and create chaos in the army and usurp military power.

They were typical representatives of the landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and the new and old bourgeoisie in our party, and they embody the counter-revolutionary desire of the domestic class enemies to restore capitalism in our country. Their perverted acts were fundamentally opposed to the course of historical development and had to be smashed by the progressive trend of history. The great PLA personally founded and nurtured by Chairman Mao is forever invincible and is a magnificent immovable "great wall" consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. The irrefutable truth--it is easier to shake the mountains than to shake the PLA--always shine's brightly in our party's and army's annals.

PARTY CONGRESSES HELD IN KWANGTUNG, SHANSI, KWEICHOW

OW171904Y Peking NCNA in English 1813 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--The fourth congresses of the provincial Communist Party committees in Kwangtung, Shansi and Kweichow provinces were held in Canton, Taiyuan and Kweiyang, respectively, between late March and early April.

New provincial party committees were elected at these congresses. At the first sessions of the new committees, Wei Kuo-ching was elected first secretary, Hsi Chung-shun second secretary and Chiao Lin-i standing secretary of the Kwangtung provincial committee; Wang Chien was elected first secretary and Chen Yung-kuei and six others were elected secretaries of the Shansi provincial committee; Ma Li was elected first secretary and Chia Ting-san second secretary of the Kweichow provincial committee. Commissions for inspecting discipline were elected in all these provinces.

The Kwangtung party congress was addressed by Wei Kuo-ching and Hsi Chung-hsun. Chiao Lin-i delivered a report on the work of the out-going committee in which he said that the Kwangtung party committee and the lower party organizations had waged firm struggles in a variety of ways against the antiparty cliques of Lin Piao and the gang of four, thus ensuring the stability of the situation in the province. Even in 1976 at the height of the gang of four's wild intrigues to usurp the party and seize all power, Chiao Lin-i said, not a single party organization in Kwangtung was paralyzed. This was a measure of the militancy of the local party organizations and the awareness of the two-line struggle shown by the party members.

He set forth in his report the province's goals for high-speed development of the socialist economy and a flourishing growth of science, education and culture in the next three-year and eight-year periods. These include improving existing centres for producing marketable grain and establishing new centres for industrial crops in the Pearl River Delta; expanding the basic industries at a greater speed; enlivening the urban and rural economies and improving market supplies; actively broadening the scope of foreign trade; running effectively centres producing vegetables and non-staple foodstuffs for large and medium-sized cities and industrial and mining districts; and concentrating all efforts on key research projects by combining professionals with the mass movement so as to obtain good results as soon as possible.

In his report at the Shanxi party congress, Wang Chien announced the goal of making the province by 1980 a farming centre ensuring high and stable yields and an industrial base with its own unique features and with a well-proportioned development of agriculture and light and heavy industries.

Ma Li described in his report a programme for expanding Kweichow's economy at top speed and explained the specific measures for bringing the programme to consummation.

The reports of the out-going party committees were endorsed after full discussion. The new party committee of Shansi adopted a "Resolution on Cadre Participation in Collective Productive Labour". The Kweichow party committee adopted a "Decision on Taking Earnest Steps To Improve the Style of Leadership".

STATE COUNCIL CALLS FOR DEVELOPING '21 JULY' UNIVERSITIES

HK141400Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 5 Apr 78 p 1 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY report: "Actively Develop '21 July' Universities for Training More Qualified and Capable People--The State Council Transmits With Comments Several Points of View From the Ministry of Education Concerning the Proper Running of '21 July' Universities"]

[Text] The State Council recently transmitted several points of view from the Ministry of Education concerning the proper running of "21 July" universities and requested that revolutionary committees from all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as party committees from all departments and commissions, implement them accordingly.

The State Council directive pointed out: The "21 July" universities are a part of higher education and an important path for training technicians. It is hoped that all departments and commissions, and factories, mines and enterprises will strengthen leadership, conscientiously reorganize and raise the quality of education in existing "21 July" universities. Those with conditions for running a university should actively develop one and strive to train still more professional technicians to meet the needs of socialist construction.

The several points of view from the Ministry of Education concerning the proper running of "21 July" universities (hereafter "several points of view") noted: For many years, our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao advocated "letting factories run schools." On 21 July 1968, Chairman Mao affirmed the experience of the Shanghai machine tool plant in training technicians from among the workers. The "21 July" university was founded under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction. In recent years, particularly after the grand goal of building China into a powerful socialist country with the four modernizations within the present century was put forward by the Fourth NPC, "21 July" universities have flourished under the guidance of party committees at various levels, and the technicians they have trained are playing a positive role in the three great revolutionary movements. The "gang of four" and their remnant followers deceitfully claimed that the experience of the Shanghai machine tool plant in training technicians from among the workers was "discovered" and "summed up" by them, and wantonly tampered with and opposed Chairman Mao's "21 July directive." With an ulterior motive, they tried to change the "21 July" universities into "political universities" in a vain attempt to turn them into their tools for usurping party and state power. [paragraph continues]

Consequently, the people's thinking was confused and many of the "21 July" universities were afraid to mention the training of technicians or the grasping of cultural and technical education. This seriously affected the development and raising of the standards of "21 July" universities. In order to build China into a great, modern and powerful socialist country this century, there is an urgent need to train and bring up large numbers of qualified people for construction who are both Red and expert, and it is necessary to walk on two legs and run schools in many forms. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has informed us: The "21 July" universities also turn out qualified people and produce results, and should be developed." At present, we must hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, thoroughly expose and criticize the "two assessments" concocted by the "gang of four" and their crimes in opposing Chairman Mao's "21 July directive" and sabotaging "21 July" universities. We must comprehensively and accurately acquaint ourselves with Chairman Mao's thinking, clearly distinguish between right and wrong in line, eliminate all pernicious influences, properly carry out reorganization and raise the quality of education. Localities where there are still no universities or where development has been rather slow should actively develop universities.

The "various points of view" from the Ministry of Education have presented the following views on how to properly run "21 July" universities in such aspects as the objective of training, the forms of running the school, the building of the teaching ranks and teaching materials, the spirit of industry and thrift in running the school, the spare-time education for workers and the strengthening of leadership.

On the objective of training: The "21 July" universities are for training technicians from among the workers, and the objective of training should be to train qualified technicians at the technical-college level. The qualified technicians they train are for their own units and systems. The installations and equipment needed for training in a specialty and course content must not only be based on existing conditions but must also take into consideration future developments and requirements. The teaching contents may be shorter and more restricted and specialized than those of ordinary institutions of higher education. Based on requirements, some may be a bit more in-depth and advanced. Students must properly study the fundamental theory and vocational knowledge essential to their specialty. They must resolutely implement the policy of combining theory with practice, so that reaching can be closely integrated with the tasks of production, technical innovation and scientific research in their respective units. The students of "21 July" universities are either divorced or semidivorced from production. The period of study is determined by the objective of training and the time required to complete teaching. In general, study completely divorced from production can be finished in from 2 to 3 years. Study semidivorced from production may take longer, after all circumstances are taken into consideration. The principal targets for enrollment in the "21 July" universities are outstanding workers with practical experience whose cultural standard is equivalent to that of a senior middle-school graduate. Workers not at that level upon entering the university can adopt suitable means to catch up with the essential cultural levels. After completing all courses required by the "21 July" universities, the student must pass a test approaching the level of a similar specialty in ordinary institutions of higher education. He will then receive equal treatment in employment.

On the forms of running the school: Based on actual conditions and according to circumstances, "21 July" universities should adopt various forms in order to run schools flexibly. Factories, mines, enterprises and business units with proper conditions can run schools independently. Those without the necessary conditions to run schools independently can run one under the unified management of the department in charge or together with their affiliated system. They can also let the area's educational department run one together with the department concerned. The establishment and abolition of "21 July" universities must be approved by the upper level. All systems and all factories, mines, enterprises and business units should, based on actual conditions, draw up a plan for training technicians in "21 July" universities. The plan for the year must be implemented down to the basic-level units.

On the building of the teaching ranks: The teachers of "21 July" universities must be professionals and concurrently hold the post of teacher. There must be a fixed number of professional teachers and administrators responsible for organizational and teaching work. It is necessary to select and transfer a number of teachers and workers with a certain amount of basic knowledge, vocational theory and practical experience. There must be no reduction in treatment for people selected to teach. People concurrently holding the post of teacher should be appropriately subsidized. It is necessary to assign more graduates of colleges and universities and to select and retain some graduates of "21 July" universities to reinforce the teaching ranks of "21 July" universities. In general, affiliated institutions of higher education must energetically support the work of training teachers for "21 July" universities.

On the building of teaching materials: The present shortage of teaching materials has already become an extremely acute problem in the consolidation and raising of standards of "21 July" universities and must be conscientiously resolved. In general, all teaching materials that can be used by institutions of higher education can be freely selected for use. If no suitable teaching materials can be found, teaching materials for fundamental courses meeting the needs of a broader sector should be written and edited through the organized effort of the Ministry of Education in coordination with relevant departments under the State Council. Teaching materials for professional courses should be written and edited through the organized effort of relevant departments under the State Council. Based on actual conditions, various units may also write and edit supplementary teaching materials. Institutions of higher education should actively support the work of editing and writing teaching materials for "21 July" universities. Publishing departments should make provisions in their plans for the paper required and the printing of teaching materials for "21 July" universities.

On the spirit of industry and thrift in running the school: It is necessary to give play to the spirit of the "Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College," rely on our own efforts, struggle hard and run the school with the spirit of industry and thrift. It is necessary to make full use of the existing equipment in the factories, mines and enterprises, and such essential conditions required for running the school as classrooms, libraries and instruments should be conscientiously solved.

On the spare-time education for workers: In strengthening the work of "21 July" universities, it is necessary to concurrently make overall arrangements for the education of the workers and run conscientiously and well various forms of cultural and technical spare-time education and short-term technical training divorced from production in order to raise the technical and cultural level of the workers. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to organize workers not up to the junior middle-school graduation standard to study the principal primary middle-school cultural courses and vocational skills. Workers meeting the junior middle-school graduation standard can be organized to study the principal courses of junior technical school or senior middle schools. It is also necessary to actively develop and run conscientiously and well workers spare-time universities. Some units have called the technical training and cultural study organizations "21 July" universities. We should adopt a positive attitude and run these organizations properly. All units with proper conditions must take steps to help them gradually raise their standards to the level of "21 July" universities. There are bound to be problems but, based on the contents of study and after full discussion and with the consent of the masses, they can change the names to some other more suitable ones in order to differentiate between them.

On the strengthening of leadership: The "21 July" universities must be placed under the unified leadership of the party and must depend on the common efforts to relevant departments including vocational and educational departments, trade union councils and the CYL before they can be properly run. Party committees at various levels should strengthen leadership over "21 July" universities and put them on their agendas. Educational administration departments at various levels should promptly transmit the spirit of such things as the policies and principles regarding the revolution in education to various vocational departments, carry out investigation and study, sum up and exchange experiences in running schools and improving the quality of teaching, and help the vocational departments study and solve common problems. Educational administration departments and vocational departments at various levels should set up in some of the districts and units special organs or put people in charge of this work and change the phenomenon of no one looking after or "someone holding the post but not looking after" the education of the workers. Party committees of various factories, mines and enterprises must strengthen leadership over the "21 July" universities, invigorate and strengthen the leading bodies of "21 July" universities and assign a fixed number of able professionals to run the schools.

In conclusion, the "several points of view" from the Ministry of Education said: In order to properly run "21 July" universities and strive to train within the near future the large number of qualified people needed for our country's modernization, it is necessary to conscientiously do a great amount of meticulous work. It is necessary to conscientiously sum up experiences, systematically conduct thorough investigation and study, make special efforts in such aspects as the setting up of courses, the contents of teaching, the methods of teaching and the integration of teaching with production and scientific research, improve the quality of teaching and establish essential rules and regulations so that the "21 July" universities can gradually become more complete and perfect in every way.

LOYANG BEARING INSTITUTE REVERSES BACKWARD POSITION

OW171247Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 Apr--On its front page today PEOPLE'S DAILY carries a report on how the Loyang Bearing Research Institute rapidly changed its backward state by taking prompt and effective measures in response to Chairman Hua's important instructions and by exposing and criticizing the "gang of four."

After conducting more than 3 months of struggle, this research institute has consolidated its leading bodies, destroyed the factional setup, distinguished right from wrong with regard to political line and made research work and production flourish. According to PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter Lu Ko, compared with the situation 4 months ago, tremendous changes have taken place in the Loyang Bearing Research Institute. In the past, revolution, scientific research and production were paralyzed. Today, the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is developing vigorously and in a down-to-earth manner. In various laboratories, science and technical cadres are engaged in all kinds of data experiments, and in workshops, the workers are working hard day and night to increase production of bearings urgently needed in national defense and other key state projects. A new thriving scene in revolutionary scientific research and production has emerged.

The Loyang Bearing Research Institute was a "serious disaster-stricken area." It was gravely sabotaged by the "gang of four" and their bourgeois factional setup. For a period of time after the "gang of four" were smashed, the institute's leadership remained in the hands of the bourgeois factional setup, the party's line and policies were not implemented thoroughly and the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" was not vigorously launched, the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of staff members and workers was suppressed and the institute's work and production came to a standstill. The masses of staff members and workers were extremely indignant over this situation. Wise leader Chairman Hua attached great importance to the opinions expressed by the staff members and workers. He personally issued important instructions that called for "adopting effective measures to rapidly change the situation in the Loyang Bearing Research Institute."

Upon receiving these instructions, the party organ of the First Ministry of Machine Building, the Honan Provincial CCP Committee and the Loyang Municipal CCP Committee discussed measures for implementing these instructions and immediately dispatched a work team to the Loyang Bearing Research Institute. On the same afternoon the work team arrived at the institute, and at a rally attended by all staff members and workers at the institute, Chairman Hua's important instructions were solemnly read. Brimming with tears and striking drums and gongs, the staff members and workers pledged to implement Chairman Hua's instructions with actual deeds! To bring about quick changes at the Loyang Bearing Research Institute, the work team went deep among the masses and started an upsurge in studying, exposing, criticizing and investigating.

Soon after the 10th National CCP Congress, the principal followers of the "gang of four" advocated "making things final at one stroke by taking a stand" and "rebels should occupy overwhelmingly superior positions in leading groups." Behind the back of the provincial CCP Committee, they vigorously engaged in the "two rushes" [rush recruiting of new members into the party and rush promoting of cadres] in an attempt to establish their domination. Under their control, neither Lin Biao nor Confucius was criticized, instead they concentrated on criticizing cadres, harassing the masses and sowing discord.

In the time since the "gang of four" were smashed they have refused to implement the strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well and continued to safeguard the interests of their factional setup.

Some cadres who committed serious mistakes were afraid to mobilize the masses to expose and criticize the "gang of four" for fear that they themselves might be exposed. As a result, the institute did nothing about exposing, criticizing and investigating. Thus, in the past 13 months, the backward situation characterized by covering up problems and suppressing the masses prevailed.

Through the struggle conducted in the past 3 or more months, investigations have been basically completed on those persons who took part in the conspiratorial activities of the "gang of four" and the things they did, and the bourgeois factional setup they built up over the years in the institute has been destroyed, thus distinguishing right and wrong in line. As a result of extensive, patient and meticulous ideological work and repeated fierce ideological struggle, some of the cadres who made serious mistakes have raised their awareness and learned their lessons, thus winning the tolerance and understanding of the masses and being forgiven. In the meantime, the leading group was straightened out and consolidated, and a system under which heads of all scientific research institutions must shoulder their responsibility under the leadership of the party committee was put into effect. Mass activities to propagate the "three stresses" were launched immediately, thereby enhancing the people's awareness of the struggle between the two lines, strengthening unity and inspiring enthusiasm for building socialism.

On the same day that Chairman Hua's instructions were relayed, the bearing research institute, which had been idled for 21 months, quickly resumed scientific research and production. The work team has strengthened in a timely manner leadership over scientific research and production, restored and consolidated the system of management of scientific research and production and mobilized the masses to repair on a crash basis some of the equipment that had been neglected for years. As a result, an upsurge in production rapidly took shape.

Last December, by working hard for 20 days, this institute met its scientific research and trial production plan for the month ahead of schedule. The research on bearings for durable gyroscopes [chang shou ming to lo i piao chu cheng 7022 1108 0730 7049 5828 0308 5903 6519 2110] reached the advanced level; and the success in research on the technology of grinding and shaving of convexo-bearings [tu tu kun tzu mo hsiao kung i 0424 1653 3340 1131 4333 0465 1562 5669] has opened a new avenue to prolonging the life of ball-bearings in our country. The various types of bearings trial-produced in December exceeded the sum total produced 23 months earlier by more than 1,000 sets. Three topical research projects were fulfilled ahead of schedule this January, setting a good starting record. Comrades of the micro-type bearing friction moment inspection instrument team [wei hsing chu cheng mo tsa li chu chien cha i hsiao tsu 1792 0992 6519 2110 4333 2361 0500 4251 2914 2686 0308 1420 4809] worked hard day and night and turned out excellent scientific research results to greet the convocation of the National Science Conference. Scientific research and production during the first quarter reached the highest level since the institute was established. The result of a scientific research project reached the international level. The plan for the production of the main shafts was fulfilled by 236 percent; the plan for production of bearings of a new variety was overfulfilled by 30 percent.

The staff members and workers said emotionally: Chairman Hua's instructions are like the gust of a strong spring breeze that has dispersed the storm clouds hanging over the research institute. Now that we can see the clear skies, production will move forward!

PEOPLE'S DAILY appended an editor's note: The instructions given by wise leader Chairman Hua to the Loyang Bearing Research Institute in relation to the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" calling for "adopting effective measures to rapidly change the situation in the Loyang Bearing Research Institute" are like a strong spring breeze that had swept across the bearing research institute. After going through more than 3 months of struggle, the bearing research institute has completely changed its appearance. Chairman Hua's important instructions are a most powerful encouragement to areas and units similar to the Loyang Bearing Research Institute that have been covering up problems. The experience of the Loyang Bearing Research Institute has proved once again that the dust will not vanish by itself if a broom is not used to sweep it. As long as the leading groups are consolidated and the masses boldly aroused, even a "serious disaster-stricken area" can catch up in no time.

HUANGPU PORT SUCCESSFULLY USES PIECEWORK WAGE SYSTEM

OW160206Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY report and text of editor's note on piecework wage system used at Canton's Huangpu port--date not given]

[Excerpts] Since October 1973, Canton's Huangpu port has used the piecework wage system among dockworkers. The results over the past 4 years have been remarkable. Loading and unloading efficiency has increased, profits have risen, enterprise management has been strengthened, the unity of workers has been consolidated and the outlook for the port has changed greatly. Experience shows that, for the few kinds of work which demand heavy physical labor and manual operations, the piecework system is a good wage system that complies with the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Our respected and beloved Premier Chou was very concerned with the construction and production of our ports and issued a series of important instructions in this regard. At a meeting held in September 1972, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng pointed out that the wage system--one which combined the piecework system and the time-rate wage system--should be implemented in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction. According to Premier Chou's guidelines, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien also instructed the Communications Department to implement the piecework system on a trial basis among the dockworkers at a number of ports. He clearly pointed out that the piecework system was not a capitalist system.

Under the instructions and guidelines of Premier Chou, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien; under the leadership and support of the Ministry of Communications, the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee and the Canton Municipal CCP Committee; and after full consultations and discussions among the broad masses of workers and cadres, the Huangpu port reinstated the piecework system among the dockworkers who represent less than one-fourth of the port's working staff. After this system came into effect, loading and unloading efficiency increased immediately. While the port's production was very poor during the first 9 months, production was overfulfilled by the end of 1973.

From the spring of 1974 until their downfall, the gang of four--in their criminal scheme to usurp party and state power--generated chaos and besieged the Huangpu port on several occasions, and pointed their spearhead directly at our respected and beloved Premier Chou, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien. However, the Huangpu port party committee and the masses of workers firmly believed that they were correct in following the instructions of Premier Chou, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, and staunchly withstood the gang of four's pressure. When the gang's pressure was greatest, the Ministry of Communications, the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee and the Canton Municipal CCP Committee all gave timely support to the Huangpu port party committee.

Compared with 1972 when the time-rate wage system was practiced, the volume of goods handled by the port during the 1974-1977 period when the piecework system was implemented increased by an average of 21 percent annually and the dockworkers' labor productivity increased 30 percent. While the number of dockworkers was reduced by 403 during that period, the efficiency per work hour in loading and unloading increased 74 percent, the cost of wages for loading and unloading every 1,000 tons of cargo dropped 12 percent, and the dockworkers' average monthly wage increased 14 percent.

The Huangpu port's experience shows that the piecework wage system as practiced in China suits the special characteristics of dockworkers' production in the current stage. Of course, the piecework system is not a solution to everything. We can by no means slacken political and ideological work for the sake of practicing the piecework system. As a result of the gang of four's sabotage, the implementation of the piecework system was not completely flawless. This, coupled with poor enterprise management, has given rise to other shortcomings that are not the result of the piecework wage system itself. Because of these shortcomings, we must continue our efforts to eliminate them.

In publishing this report, PEOPLE'S DAILY attached an editor's note which reads:

When the PEOPLE'S DAILY was under the gang of four's control it also attacked the piecework wage system. On 1 February 1974 that trusted follower planted by the gang of four at the PEOPLE'S DAILY impatiently republished in the headline space on the front page a big-character poster that advocated such things as "be masters of our wharves, don't be slaves of tonnage." He also attached an editor's note to this report. The poison of this report spread all over the country and had an extremely pernicious influence because the people's minds were confounded by it.

The piecework wage system being practiced by the Huangpu port has been tested in repeated struggles and in production for a long time. The port's experience can serve as an example for similar departments and branches of work.

PEOPLE'S DAILY HAILS SZECHWAN PREFECTURE'S AGRICULTURAL PLAN

OW171401Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--A report that a prefecture in Szechwan Province that grows paddy rice has decided to sow highland crops in face of worsening drought is carried in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY along with a commentary. The paper's commentator praises this realistic move by the party committee of Nanchung Prefecture and notes with satisfaction that the leaders made investigations among the masses before deciding on this change.

The prefecture is situated in a dry, hilly area. A severe drought last year reduced water in the reservoirs to less than 20 percent of normal capacity. Large tracts of fields that were initially set aside for rice crops are short of water. The change in the sowing plan is aimed at getting the highest possible yield from the affected land while ensuring ample water for the other fields. The prefectural leaders began fact-finding tours to the various counties after the autumn harvest last year and discussed with commune cadres and members ways and means of countering the drought. Case histories of success and failure in expanding rice acreage were collected.

The practice of the Red Flag commune in Pengan County drew their particular attention. There are 50 hectares of poorly irrigated land in the commune, which used to yield 3.7 tons of rice per hectare. In 1976, the commune began to plant them with crops requiring less water, such as wheat, maize and sweet potatoes. Last year, an average yield of 9 tons per hectare was achieved. Based on the results of investigation of typical examples, the prefectural party committee urged the communes and production brigades concerned in the prefecture to plant grain crops which can dispense with watering over 66,000 hectares of paddy fields with no reliable irrigation facilities. Efforts have also been made to use good strains of seeds, to use scientific farming methods and to raise the multiple cropping index that is, increase the number of crops grown on the same plot in a year. All these measures are aimed at increasing the per-hectare yield. The two hundred million cubic metres of reservoir water saved in this way was then used to irrigate other paddy fields and achieve good grain harvests throughout the prefecture. The decision of the prefectural party committee won the support of the broad masses.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY comments: "Making use of an evaluation of actual circumstances to come to a decision on measures to be taken is in the tradition and style of work of the party-- a tradition and style trampled on by the gang of four."

NEW GIANT RAILWAY BRIDGE SPANS YANGTZE RIVER

OW151446Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[By George Biannic]

[Text] Wuhan, 15 Apr (AFP)--A third giant bridge recently built across the Yangtze River midway between Chungking and Wuhan was seen by foreign correspondents descending the river by steamship. The steel bridge, whose construction has not yet been officially announced, stretches across a dozen concrete pillars for about 2 kms from the end of the Chengchow-Hsiangfan-Itu rail line in Chikiang District. The construction has been named the Great Chikiang Railway Bridge, and it suggests that the line is to be extended beyond the nearby town of Itu, south of the river towards Huan or Kweichow. The two other major bridges spanning the river, carrying both road and rail traffic, were built in 1957 at Wuhan and in 1968 at Nanking. The first is 1,600 metres long and the second stretches for 1,750 metres.

A vice chairman of the Hupeh Province's Revolutionary Committee, Ku Ta-chun, said work had begun on a 1,300-km-long line linking Chungking with Wuhan. This will provide a direct link to the coast for the rich but isolated province of Szechwan, enabling it to develop its economy. China is estimated to have 40,000 kms of railway.

ANHWEI COUNTY GRAIN BUREAU TURNS LOSSES INTO PROFIT

HK121144Y Hpei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and under the leadership of the county CCP Committee and party committees at all levels, the Tangtu County grain system has carried out grain management with the spirit of Taching and Tachai. It has resolutely eliminated the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao, the gang of four and their agents in Anhwei, persisted in the party's line, vigorously criticized revisionism and capitalism, strengthened enterprise management and turned losses into profits. It has made profits for 4 consecutive years since 1974. It has earned total profits of 2.24 million yuan. In 1977 it made a profit of 710,000 yuan, nearly 5 times greater, in addition to what it was in 1976.

"After the Tangtu County grain system began implementing the fixed quota system for production, purchasing and marketing in 1955, it incurred losses for 13 out of 18 years. It incurred an average loss of 400,000 yuan a year." In the spring of 1974 the county grain system organized an investigation group which was headed by the director of the county Grain Bureau. Investigation revealed that the county grain system had not boldly grasped the class struggle and enterprise management and had therefore incurred losses. In view of this, the core group of the county Grain Bureau took a number of measures to strengthen enterprise management. "Meanwhile, it firmly grasped the class struggle in the economic sphere, struck blows at the activities of graft, embezzlement and profiteering and criticized capitalist tendencies. It corrected the orientation of the enterprises. In 1974 the county grain system turned losses into profits and achieved a profit of 356,600 yuan."

The county Grain Bureau came to understand: "Correctly implementing the party's policies on purchasing and marketing grain is the fundamental measure for mobilizing the peasants' socialist activism, promoting the development of grain productions, enhancing the level of enterprise management and turning losses into profits." Since 1974, the county Grain Bureau has seriously implemented the party's policies.

MISTAKES OF ANHWEI COUNTY IRRIGATION STATION CADRE EXPOSED

HK171204Y Hpei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] The investigation report by investigation groups of the Chachu prefectural and Ho County CCP committees and by a reporter of ANHWEI DAILY proves that accusations concerning mistakes made by (Chang Ho-lin), secretary of the (Wuhsiaho) drainage and irrigation station party branch in Ho County and director of the station, are completely true.

"(Chang Ho-lin) was transferred to (Wuhsiaho) drainage and irrigation station in 1974. When he arrived, he regarded the state-owned drainage and irrigation station as his place of gluttony and small treasury. He ate and drank and spent and wasted freely and at will. In the station, he drank wine three times daily and sometimes drank once more in the evening. According to our statistics, (Chang Ho-lin) sent in accounts listing some 4,000 yuan for food and wine in only 3 years from 1975 to 1977, and only a small portion was used to fete visitors. The great majority of the money was spent on food and wine for himself and a small number of people.

"To deceive the masses and leadership, he sent in accounts listing expenses of some 2,000 yuan for food and wine for feting visitors and he accounted for nearly 2,000 yuan by forged receipts for part-time workers.

"To facilitate his indulgence in gluttony and his sending in accounts, (Chang Ho-lin) made his confederate a caterer of the station, and this confederate bought cigarettes and wines especially for him. He used any means to appropriate state property and goods. He told part-time station workers to deliver hog feed to his house. He privately delivered a small boatload of station bricks and tiles to his house. He told station workers to make doors, windows and pot-covers for his house and took them home. (Chang Ho-lin) ignored the party's cause, embezzled a large quantity of state property and goods and caused serious wastage and losses."

As the secretary of the party branch of the station and director of the station, (Chang Ho-lin) had never grasped ideological and political work for party members, staff and workers. He had held very few meetings of the party branch and of the staff and workers. Since the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four, the station had never held an exposure and criticism meeting nor run a special criticism column. This was the attitude adopted by (Chang Ho-lin) toward the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four. The exposure of (Chang Ho-lin's) problems has profoundly educated the staff and workers of the station, who are now whipping up an upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production.

CHEKIANG PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU REHABILITATES CADRES

OW171110Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Recently, in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Chekiang provincial Public Security Bureau's party group completely reversed verdicts and righted wrongs pertaining to more than 100 police cadres who were persecuted to various extents by Lin Piao and the gang of four. The group reinstated these cadres in their former positions; thus greatly arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm of these comrades, their families and children and the masses of public security police cadres.

With the criminal aim of usurping party and state power, Lin Piao and the gang of four clamored that it was necessary to completely smash the dictatorship of the proletariat. Acting on behalf of their masters, the sworn followers, agents and other followers of Lin Piao and the gang of four in Chekiang set up a variety of barbarous corporal punishments patterned after those applied by the fascist Kuomintang secret agent organizations to brutally persecute public security police cadres.

In the struggle to deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, the provincial Public Security Bureau's party group mobilized cadres and masses to penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four in persecuting public security police cadres the party group also conscientiously implemented the party's policy on cadres. The bureau's party group has emphasized this important work.

Personally taking part and repeatedly reviewing the work, the bureau's leadership has implemented, case by case, the policy on reversing verdicts and righting wrongs. Previously persecuted comrades and their families have unanimously praised and thanked the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua. In high spirit, they are happily and diligently carrying out their work.

FUKIEN HOLDS MEETING ON COUNTY-RUN LIGHT INDUSTRY

HK171212Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 14 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] A provincial conference on county-run light industry was recently held in Kuangtse County. The conference seriously discussed and studied plans and measures for the next 3 and 8 years.

"The conference seriously studied Chairman Hau's relevant instructions and the documents of the Fifth NPC and transmitted the spirit of the forum of light industry run by southern counties which was held by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Light Industry and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Chungshan County, Kwangtung, and of the National Conference of Directors of Light Industry Bureaus. The representatives who attended the conference were greatly encouraged and educated. They realized that speeding up development of light industry is an urgent task. Particularly county-run light industry, which accounts for more than half of the province's total value of light industrial output, is a new force for accelerating the development of light industry. It is imperative to advance at an even higher speed and to catch up with the new situation of an all-round leap forward in the national economy."

It was noted that various places must get a good grasp of the following tasks in order to speed up the development of the county-run light industry.

"1. Adapt to local conditions and actively exploit and develop local resources. It is necessary to treat developing the production of raw materials and setting up raw materials bases as a strategic policy decision on developing light industry. Light industry departments must help rural communes and brigades and resolutely implement the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development. While developing grain production, it is imperative to actively develop industrial crops. It is essential to set up raw materials bases in accordance with local resources conditions and the needs of light industry. Various places must unify their plans, organize forces and fully exploit available resources, particularly wild resources and scraps. It is necessary to comprehensively exploit agricultural and subsidiary raw materials and industrial scraps and to turn scraps into valuable materials and single-purpose materials into multipurpose materials. Our province has a lot of bamboo and timber resources. Departments concerned must jointly study, unify their arrangements and fully use the materials.

"2. Rely on the masses, stand on our own feet, fully mobilize the activism of various aspects and reasonably organize the various forces. It is essential to give full play to the role of the present enterprises. It is necessary to use the method of old factories leading new factories and new factories being transformed into many factories to develop light industry. Regarding old enterprises, it is imperative to tap their potentials, to transform and to innovate. It is necessary to vigorously raise the level of mechanization and improve production ability."

"3. Give all-round consideration, make all-round arrangements and shift county-run light industry onto the plan and the economic track.

"It was noted that the key to developing county-run light industry lies in the county party committees attaching importance to and strengthening leadership over the work. County party committees must put development of county-run light industry on their daily agendas. Under the unified leadership of county party committees, it is imperative to organize the forces of industry, agriculture, forestry, commerce, supply and marketing, foreign trade, finance, banking, labor and materials departments and to try in every way to promote development of county-run light industry. Leading cadres at all levels must learn how to manage and organize modern socialist production. At the same time, it is necessary to vigorously grasp scientific, technical and educational work and to train people.

I. 18 Apr 78

G 4

PRC
EAST REGION

FOOCHOW PLA CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ARMY-PEOPLE JOINT DEFENSE

HK170935Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] To further implement Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war, strengthen army-people joint defense, do a good job of the struggle against the enemy and speed up preparations for opposing a war of aggression and for liberating Taiwan, from 8 to 13 April the Foochow PLA units held a conference in Foochow on army-people joint defense work. The conference followed the spirit of the 11th party congress, the Fifth NPC, and the central Military Commission meeting, exposed and criticized the counter-revolutionary crimes of the gang of four and their confidants in Fukien and Kiangsi, summed up and exchanged experiences in army-people joint defense and joint defense by the militia, commended progressives and discussed measures for strengthening army-people joint defense.

Yang Cheng-wu, Li Chih-min, Liao Chih-kao, Chiang Li-yin, Lung Fei-hu, Chu Yao-hua, Liao Hai-kuang, Sung Wei-shih, Chan Hua-yu, Ho Yun-feng, Yin Ming-liang and She Chi-te, leading comrades of Foochow PLA units and the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, attended the conference and were photographed together with representatives of progressive units which were commended. During the conference, Commander Yang Cheng-wu delivered important instructions on the question of doing a good job of army-people joint defense. Deputy Commander Lung Fei-hu delivered a report. Deputy Commander Chu Yao-hua made a speech.

In his instructions, Commander Yang stressed: In doing a good job of army-people joint defense, we must do a good job of mass work and also of putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects. These two things are very important. Commander Yang pointed out: Chairman Mao delivered many important instructions on army-people joint defense. In army-people joint defense we rely mainly on the masses, so we must do a good job of mass work. So far as the guiding ideology is concerned, we must at all times pursue people's war. A people's war means relying on the people. With the people, we have sharp eyes and ears. To be prepared against war, prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people is Chairman Mao's strategic thought. The army must resolutely implement the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention. They must help the localities do a good job of production, help the masses solve difficulties and seek the interests of the masses.

Commander Yang put forward specific demands on doing a good job of putting militia work on a sound basis in three aspects. He also instructed that progressive typical examples of army-people joint defense and of army and people guarding and building up the islands be cultivated in a planned way. It is also necessary to do a good job of propaganda and reporting in order to popularize progressive experiences.

During the conference, through study and discussion the participants understood more clearly that the tasks of army-people joint defense are to resolutely implement Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war, implement the principles and policies of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the central Military Commission on the struggle against the enemy, put into effect the combination of army and people, strengthen preparedness against war, guard the coasts and important targets, strike blows at sabotage activities of class enemies and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

At the conference 31 progressive units were awarded citation pennants and certificates of commendation.

KIANGSI'S DECISION ON IMPLEMENTING SCIENCE CONFERENCE SPIRIT

HK171220Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] On 12 April the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee made a decision to assiduously study and implement the spirit of the National Science Conference. The provincial CCP Committee has decided the following:

1. It is essential to quickly whip up an upsurge of assiduously studying and implementing the spirit of the National Science Conference throughout the province. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province must extensively organize party members, cadres, science and technology personnel and the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to assiduously study the documents of the National Science Conference. All departments and trades must seriously study and discuss them so that they are known to every household and every person. "We must further fight well the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four."
2. It is necessary to continue to grasp well straightening out and building the science and technology organizations. The provincial CCP Committee has decided to set up the "Kiangsi Provincial Science and Technology Committee to carry out state and provincial plans for science and technology, to inspect implementation of the plans and to take charge of science and technology work. All prefectures, municipalities and counties which have not set up science and technology committees must quickly set them up. All professional departments at provincial level and universities and colleges must set up science and technology departments or groups accordingly. Party committees at all levels must assign a responsible comrade to take charge of science and technology work. The provincial CCP Committee has also decided to set up the "Kiangsi Science Institute." The Kiangsi Provincial Science and Technology Association must be rehabilitated. All prefectures, municipalities and counties must rehabilitate their science and other professional associations.
3. It is imperative to further strengthen building of science and technology forces. We must attach importance to training young people and juveniles and show concern for their growth. We must do a good job of general inspection of the existing science and technology personnel throughout the province. Organization departments, science and technology departments and labor departments must take competent measures to solve the problems of applying what people have not learned. We must revive the titles for science and technology personnel.
4. Marching toward modernized science and technology is the common task of the whole party, army and people of the whole country. Party organizations at all levels must deepen their understanding and actively strengthen leadership over science and technology work. We must insure the science and technology workers use five-sixths of their time for scientific and technological research.
5. The provincial CCP Committee has decided to hold the provincial science conference in July or August. The exact date will be announced later. The conference will inspect the situation in implementing the spirit of the National Science Conference, look into the problems of further implementing its spirit and discuss and work out the provincial plan for developing science and technology from 1978 to 1985. The provincial science conference will also commend progressive collectives and figures on the science and technology front and present awards for outstanding scientific and technological achievements. The province must make good preparations for holding the provincial science conference.

I. 18 Apr 78

Q 6

PRC
EAST REGION

KIANGSU'S LIENYUN EXPANDS INTO INTERNATIONAL PORT

OW170817Y Peking NCNA in English 0712 GMT 17 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Nanking, 17 Apr (HSINHUA)--Lienyun on the east coast of China has expanded into an international port with merchant ships from forty countries and regions calling there. Lienyun is ice-free and has five berths of 10,000-ton class and another two of 5,000-ton class. It used to have only one dock accommodating freighters up to 3,000 tons. The port handled nearly 80 times more freighters last year than in 1949, the year of liberation.

The dozen gantry cranes and hundreds of other machines have taken over eighty percent of the loading and unloading, which were done manually before liberation. The expansion project was started in the winter of 1969 and completed towards the end of 1976. Three million tons of rocks were dumped into the sea to create 450,000 square metres of land.

Lienyun is half way up the coast and links with major sea ports such as Shanghai, Tsingtao and Taitien. It is a transit centre for goods carried by sea and overland. The Lunghai railway starts at Lienyun, extends westward all the way to Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, and there joins with other railways that go further west into Sinkiang and Tsinghai.

Lienyun is also an important fishing port, serving as the base for fishing ships by the thousand. The 1,000-hectare kelp farm that has been developed over the years yields 8,000 tons annually.

Service industries for the port have been set up, including dock machinery repairs, ship building, food processing and radio equipment.

SHANGHAI UNITED FRONT WORK DEPARTMENTS DISCUSS GANG'S CRIMES

OW171035Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 16 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] On 15 April Shanghai Municipality's united front departments called a meeting to expose the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes. Representatives from various circles and patriotic personages who attended indignantly exposed the gang's serious crimes in undermining the united front by concocting the "two negations" and by vigorously advocating the abolition of the united front, thus exposing the gang's sham leftist and genuine rightist reactionary features.

Nearly 1,000 persons attended the meeting, including (Chang Chen-chung), director of the United Front Work Department of the municipal party committee; vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee; members of the Standing Committee of the municipal CPPCC Committee; responsible persons from various patriotic democratic parties and the Shanghai municipal party committee; members of the municipal CPPCC Committee; patriotic personages from various circles; some delegates to the national [words indistinct]; and members of the National CPPCC Committee who were in Shanghai.

It was pointed out: As early as the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution the gang of four, in collusion with the Lin Piao antiparty clique, whipped up an ultraleftist ideological trend to negate and overthrow everything; frenziedly opposed Chairman Mao's line, principle and policy on the revolutionary united front; negated the achievements scored by the united front in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution; and negated the role of the united front.

Their tricks consisted of discrediting the united front politically, opposing it ideologically and dismantling it organizationally, thus countering the revolutionary united front in an all-round way. Because of the gang's counterrevolutionary "ultraleftist" ideology, the party's united front work organizations, the Shanghai CPPCC Committee and various patriotic democratic parties were seriously sabotaged.

The participants in the meeting indignantly exposed the crimes of the gang and their followers in turning the relationship between the enemy and ourselves upside down, in unscrupulously trampling on the party's policy of uniting with, educating, and transforming all that can be united with, educated, and transformed, and in persecuting and attacking the broad masses of patriotic personages, intellectuals, patriotic overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots and minority nationalities.

(Chao Chu-kang), vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, and (Shen Fu-yuan), a Taiwan compatriot living in Shanghai, delivered speeches and exposed the crimes of the gang of four and their followers in undermining the propaganda work against Taiwan and persecuting Taiwan compatriots in Shanghai.

(Chang Chen-chung), director of the United Front Work Department of the municipal party committee, also spoke at the meeting. He fully confirmed the role of the united front at present and the tremendous achievements in the party's united front work in the past 28 years. Comrade (Chang Chen-chung) reviewed the victory of the united front in scoring initial success under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well.

He said: In order to fulfill the general task in the new period, we must deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and implement correctly and in an all-round way Chairman Mao's principles and policies on the united front. We must further develop and strengthen the revolutionary united front which is led by the working class and is based on the worker-peasant alliance and which is united with the broad masses of intellectuals, working people, patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, our compatriots in and from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and our countrymen residing abroad. We must unite persons of all nationalities, mobilize all positive factors and contribute our strength to the realization of the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI IRON-STEEL OUTPUT--Shanghai's metallurgical industry fulfilled its first quarter iron and steel production targets 17 days ahead of schedule. Compared with the same period of last year, steel production rose by 69.1 percent, rolled steel by 35.8 percent and pig iron by 58.2 percent, all surpassing previous records. While setting new records in production, staff and workers of Shanghai's metallurgical industry also paid attention to improving quality and reducing material consumption. In the first quarter alone, they conserved 4,200 tons of oil, 30 million KWH of electricity and 15,000 tons of coke. At the same time, the quality of both steel and rolled steel also improved. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 2 Apr 78 OW]

SHANGHAI PORT WORKERS--Shanghai port workers have set new records in loading and unloading cargo for the first quarter of the year. The Shanghai port's Sixth Zone unloaded coal from a 10,000-ton ship in about 20 hours. The Fifth Zone loaded some 3,900 tons of cargo in 7 hours and 10 minutes. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW]

I. 18 Apr 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HUNAN CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING TRANSMITS NPC, CPPCC SPIRIT

HK180754Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 15 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpt] Amid the excellent situation in which the people of the country are closely following wise leader Chairman Hua to continue the new Long March, the Fourth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee held a second enlarged Standing Committee meeting from 3 to 6 April. The meeting transmitted the spirit of the Fifth NPC and Fifth National CPPCC sessions and freely talked about the great significance of fulfilling the four modernizations. The comrades unanimously held: We must closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, develop the revolutionary united front and strive to fulfill the general task of the new period.

Wan Ta, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and Shang Tzu-chin, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. Comrade Ting Wei-ko, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, transmitted the spirit of the Fifth NPC and Fifth National CPPCC sessions. The comrades at the meeting studied the documents of the two meetings, studied the documents of the National Science Conference and were greatly educated and encouraged.

HUPEH HOLDS ARMED PEOPLE'S POLICEMEN CONFERENCE

HK180822Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Hupeh provincial conference of the armed people's policemen on exchanging experiences in learning from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company was held in Wuhan from 8 to 14 April. Chang Yu-hua, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Wang Pu-ching, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the Political and Legal Office of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Liang Jen-kuei, deputy director of the Political and Legal Office of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended the conference. Comrade Liang Jen-kuei spoke at the conference.

The representatives at the conference fully understood that the gang of four and their followers turned upside down the relationship between the enemies and ourselves, pointed the spearhead of dictatorship at the party and pushed "two negations, one smashing and the combination of three in one." They sabotaged the public security cause in order to change the system and tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat and vainly attempt to use public security organs as tools for restoring capitalism.

A total of 145 advanced collectives and individuals were cited at the conference.

WUHAN RALLY URGES INCREASED INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

HK171330Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee held a mobilization rally of municipal industry and communications enterprises on doing a good job in the second quarter. The rally called on the mass of cadres, workers, engineers and technicians throughout the municipality to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, seriously study and implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC and promote industrial production in the second quarter with faster, greater, better and more economical results.

In the first quarter, Wuhan's total value of industrial output increased by 78.4 percent as compared with the same period of last year and increased by 19.8 percent as compared with the best record ever set for the same period. The total value of industrial output of industries subordinate to the municipality increased by 52 percent as compared with the same period of last year and increased by 19.2 percent as compared with the best record ever set for the same period. Wuhan's financial revenue fulfilled 24.7 percent of the annual plan, an increase of 110 percent as compared with the same period of last year.

In order to do a good job of the three hard battles of raising quality, lowering consumption and increasing accumulation, the Wuhan CCP Committee has formulated concrete plans and put forward concrete demands:

1. We must publicize, study, mobilize and implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC in a big way so as to enable everyone to know about the general task of the new period of development.
2. We must carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.
3. We must really do a good job of rectifying enterprises. We must further do a good job of rectifying the leadership groups at all levels. We must rectify enterprise management in an all-round way. We must first revive the system of division of responsibility of factory managers under the leadership of the party; revive, establish and strengthen rules and regulations focusing on the system of post responsibility and thoroughly eliminate the confusing situation of no person being held responsible. We must grasp the eight economic and technical indexes of enterprises in an all-round way. At the same time, through serious research, investigation and discussion and in line with the principle of 'professional coordination,' we must regroup industry and further solve the management problems.
4. We must seriously do a good job of the three hard battles of raising quality, lowering consumption and increasing accumulation. We must continue to grasp the work of turning losses into profits in a big way and continue to grasp the work of using electricity in a planned way, of saving it and of having electricity run by the masses.
5. We must boldly mobilize the people to whip up an upsurge in conducting the socialist labor emulation of comparing with, learning from, catching up with and helping each other.
6. We must further strengthen the party's leadership over industrial production. Leading cadres at all levels must strive to improve their style of leadership and work style, strengthen research and investigation, seriously sum up experiences and grasp typical examples well. We must also strive to study politics, science, culture and management methods and work hard to become Red and expert. Leading cadres at all levels must further go deep into factories, workshops and shifts to study, criticize and pursue socialism together with the people. We must strengthen labor protection, do a good job of safety in production, pay attention to integrating labor with leisure and show concern for the daily lives of staff and workers. We must strengthen production organization and command. Electrical, communications, materials, finance and trade and city construction departments must continue to work hard to do a good job of supporting industrial production.

I. 8 Apr 78

H 3

ENC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

KWANGSI PREFECTURE RECTIFIES LOCAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

HK170930Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] Wuchou Prefecture has extensively checked up on and rectified the financial management in communes and brigades, thoroughly reversed the state of confusion in financial management, implemented the policy of to each according to his work and mobilized the activism of the masses in vigorously promoting socialism.

Last year the new phenomenon of seven increases and one reduction emerged in Wuchou Prefecture. The seven increases are: an increase of 14.3 percent in the total grain output as compared with 1976, an increase of 16.8 percent in the total income from agricultural and sideline production, an increase of 9.3 percent in the amount of grain delivered to the state, an increase of 17.1 percent in the amount of accumulation fund and public welfare fund, an increase of 46 percent in reserve grain for emergency, an increase of 24.4 percent in the average distribution and income of commune members and an increase of 18.2 percent in the average of provisions for commune members. One reduction is a decrease of 2.4 percent in the expenses of agricultural production.

In order to help communes and brigades do a good job of rectifying financial affairs, the Wuchou prefectural party committee and the party committees of eight counties subordinate to the prefecture have promoted the experiences gained in the trial areas since the first half of last year. The prefecture has organized 24,600-member work teams and checked up on and rectified one by one the financial management tasks of all production teams and commune and brigade-run enterprises. So far, the prefecture has checked up on and rectified 14,000 production teams, accounting for 80 percent of the prefecture's total number of production teams.

The major methods of the prefectural and county party committees are taking exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and conducting the activities of checking up on eight [number as heard] things and looking at eight [number as heard] things. They are: checking up on the revenues and expenditures and looking at how they are spent, checking up on the cash and looking at the surplus and deficit, checking up on work points and looking at the calculation of remuneration, checking up on the dealings and looking at the loans, checking up on the expenses and looking at the cost, checking up on the distribution and looking at the payment of cash and checking up on the system and looking at the implementation. The door of accounting has been opened as a result of these activities. Thus, the masses are able to understand the wealth of the collective and the democratic handling of finance has been implemented. Many problems which were not solved over a long period of time are solved very quickly now because the leaders have attached importance to them.

During investigation and rectification, many communes and brigades have stressed the importance of integrating the clearance of overdrafts and loans with doing a good job of the year's distribution. They have succeeded in clearing, correcting, implementing and fulfilling promises. This has been welcomed by the masses. In the past, some production teams also carried out financial clearance every year. However, they did not do the job thoroughly. This time, the prefecture has taken back 4.32 million yuan in overdrafts, loans and the payment for corruption and misappropriations and 70,000 catties of grain. This money and grain have been put back in the year's distribution, thus raising the level of collective distribution. Some 86.8 percent of the commune members have increased their revenues.

I. 18 Apr 78

H 4

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CANTON PLA ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SUPPORTING SPRING FARMING

HK140848Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Apr 78 HK

[Text] The Canton PLA units urgently issued a circular on 11 April demanding that commanders and fighters carry forward the glorious tradition of the army, immediately take action to vigorously support various localities in doing a good job in fighting the battle of spring farming and use actual deeds to implement Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country. The circular demanded the following:

1. Various PLA units must quickly obtain a clear picture of the spring farming situation in the localities and actively ask the local party committees what tasks the PLA units can do. In accordance with requirements, they must discontinue training for several days and mobilize and organize cadres, fighters, staff, workers and their dependents to go all out to support the localities in spring transplanting. Leading cadres and leadership organs at all levels must take the lead in participating in helping people with work.
2. Apart from organizing the PLA units to support various localities in spring farming, the Kwangtung Military District must also mobilize the cadres of the people's armed forces departments at all levels to go deep into the countryside. They must lead and organize the militiamen to assume great responsibilities, attack various difficulties and play their roles as leaders and shock troops.
3. Hospitals and repair squads must give play to their technical expertise and form medical groups and farm machinery repair groups to go deep down into the yields to actively serve spring farming.
4. In supporting various localities in spring farming, various PLA units must take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link, vigorously publicize the line of the 11th CCP Congress, and spirit of the Fifth NPC and the significance of doing a good job of spring farming and modestly learn from the masses. They must strictly adhere to policies and discipline and promote the building of the PLA units.

BRIEFS

KWANGTUNG AFFORESTATION--By the end of March the people in Kwangtung had planted 4.7 million mou of trees and planted 30 million trees around houses and villages and along roads and rivers, respectively doubling the figures for the corresponding period last year. The quality of the trees planted is also better than before. This is the best spring afforestation with a higher survival rate in Kwangtung than in the past few years. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Apr 78 HK]

HAINAN RAILWAY FULFILLMENT--The staff and workers of the Hainan Railway Office over-fulfilled transport plans for the first quarter of this year 7 days ahead of schedule with an increase of 17.9 percent over the corresponding period last year. Of the 11 transport targets, 10 have surpassed the highest level ever recorded. Early this year the leadership and technicians of the engineering section increased the tractive power of the locomotive to 9,000 tons. This year the main transport departments tested the technological standards of the staff and workers and conducted inspections on the motive power of the machines, brakes of the locomotives, boilers, firefighting equipment and bridges. By the end of March the office had not encountered any major accidents for 1,720 days in succession. [Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 10 Apr 78 HK]

SZECHWAN, CHENGDU CPPCC COMMITTEES HOLD MEETINGS

HK180800Y Chengdu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 15 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] "On 13 and 14 April the Szechwan provincial and Chengdu municipal CPPCC committees jointly held meetings to transmit the spirit of the National Science Conference. Yang Chao, secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Hsiung Yu-chung, secretary of the Chengdu Municipal CCP Committee; and vice chairmen of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees, attended the meetings." A total of 1,300 people from all circles were also present. Comrades Yang Chao and Hsiung Yu-chung presided respectively over the meetings held on 13 and 14 April. Comrade Chao Meng-ming, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, transmitted the spirit of the National Science Conference.

"Comrade Yang Chao spoke at the meeting. He talks mainly about Chairman Hua's instruction on greatly raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire nation; Vice Chairman Teng's instructions that science and technology are productive forces and intellectuals are laborers of socialist society, and the question regarding the shift of the party's points of emphasis in work. He demanded intellectuals and patriotic persons from all circles actively respond to the call of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, contribute more to the revolution and strive to fulfill the four modernizations."

SZECHWAN MEETING DISCUSSES RAINMAKING, HAILSTORM PRECAUTIONS

HK140933Y Chengdu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 13 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] The units concerned with provincial, municipal and prefectural artificial rainmaking and hailstorm precautions systems recently held a conference to sum up and exchange last year's experiences and to arrange this year's work.

"Spring and summer drought in western Szechwan and late summer drought in eastern Szechwan have now become the typical climatological situation. Drought is one of the chief natural disasters affecting the province and has a very great effect on the high speed development of agricultural production. Confronted with a serious drought last year, the province organized aircraft, antiaircraft guns and indigenous rockets, and combined efforts of the leaders, masses and scientists and technicians. While fighting a people's war against drought and natural disasters, we conducted the most extensive artificial rainmaking and hailstorm precautions work in the province's history. This played a relatively great role in fighting natural disasters and reaping a bumper harvest. The provincial party committee has instructed that this year's artificial rainmaking and hailstorm precautions work be done still better than last year."

The conference demanded that the following tasks be done well in order to make a success of this work:

1. Establish the idea of putting agriculture first and of overcoming nature, and be fully prepared for the battle.
2. Organize an effective command system and insure that ideology, organization, technology and materials are placed on a sound basis.
3. Strengthen the building of the ranks and train a backbone force.

I. 18 Apr 78

J 2

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

4. All places must hold meetings to achieve a clear picture of the tasks and formulate measures. They must succeed in having unified leadership and division of responsibilities.

5. Attach importance to and strengthen research work.

Tu Hsin-yuan, secretary of the provincial party committee, and responsible persons of departments concerned spoke at the conclusion of the meeting, urging everyone to do a good job of the work and contribute to reaping a bumper harvest.

YUNNAN DAILY CALLS FOR FIGHTING DROUGHT

HK170928Y Kunming: Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 78 HK

[YUNNAN DAILY 16 April commentator's article: "Win a Battle Over Spring Drought and Do a Good Job of Spring Farming"]

[Excerpts] With the impetus of the movement to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and the conducting of education in the basic line, our province has scored great achievements in farmland capital construction since last winter. The winter crops are growing well and a bumper harvest is in sight. Because of our prompt actions, we have implemented the measures for spring-sown crops, for farming preparations and for spring farming comparatively well. In the struggle to reap a bumper harvest this year, all localities have made effective preparations. At the present critical moment for spring farming, some localities in our province are suffering from drought. Late frost is also occurring in some localities. How to win a battle over drought and natural disasters and to reap a bumper harvest of winter and spring-sown crops is a question to which the party committees at all levels must pay great attention.

We must make ideological, organizational and material preparations for combating drought and natural disasters. In order to obtain the initiative in the struggle to combat natural disasters and win a battle over drought, we must learn from the revolutionary spirit of Tachai of working hard in the dry season and we must fully mobilize cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members to aim high, rely on their own efforts, work hard and wage a people's war to combat drought and natural disasters in a big way. We must fully rely on the masses, learn from their wisdom and adopt measures for opening up the water supply, storing it and using it in a planned way according to the local conditions so as to combat drought and protect seedlings. All localities must also inspect the water storage situation and carefully plan water use regardless of whether they are experiencing drought. We must formulate transplanting plans as quickly as possible. For the localities where rice cannot be transplanted because of lack of water, we must formulate plans for transplanting potatoes or other crops as quickly as possible and find irrigated land for transplantation to score a high yield of dry-land crops.

In the struggle to combat drought and natural disasters, all leaders must go to localities suffering from natural disasters to provide guidance and solve practical problems on the spot. In industry, commerce and other departments must send materials to the frontline of combating natural disasters as quickly as possible.

YU TAI-CHUNG PARTICIPATES IN INNER MONGOLIA LABOR CAMPAIGN

OW151741Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] After 10 days of hard work, the labor campaign organized by the Inner Mongolia regional party committee to support the farmland improvement projects of the (Taochihmin) brigade of (Taochihmin) commune in the outskirts of Huhehot Municipality concluded victoriously on 14 April. Participants in the campaign included cadres of leading party, government and military organs of the region, those of offices directly under the region as well as office cadres of the Inner Mongolia Military Region.

During this support-agriculture campaign, Comrades Yu Tai-chung, first secretary; Chih Pi-ching, second secretary; Pao-jih-le-tai and Liu Ching-ping, secretaries of the regional party committee, enthusiastically took the lead in the work. Under their leadership, all cadres vied with each other in taking active part in labor.

While working together with the cadres from (Tanghsunkou), Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the regional party committee, personally directed the operation of tractors. Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the regional party committee, and other leading comrades actively assisted the tractor operators. By directly participating in farmland improvement labor, the cadres personally saw the capabilities of the various kinds of farm machines and better understood the truth that "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." As a result, they have strengthened their awareness of mobilizing the whole party and working hard for 3 years for realizing mechanization in agriculture and livestock breeding.

INNER MONGOLIA OFFICIAL ACCUSED OF FINANCIAL ABUSE

OW152052Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Text] The Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee recently handled the case of (Hou Cheng-pang), former director of the regional Finance Bureau and secretary of its party committee, who severely violated financial and economic regulations and disrupted the unified planning and management of the financial administrative system. This case concerned breaking laws and breaching discipline. (Hou Cheng-pang) was thus dismissed from all posts both inside and outside the party and expelled from the party. Administrative measures were also taken to demote him.

The vast number of cadres and people have expressed warm and firm support for the autonomous regional party committee's decision. During the current third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, they are determined to eliminate the gang's pernicious influence, and revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style.

Influenced by the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, (Hou Cheng-pang) made serious mistakes and his bad work style had an extremely adverse impact on the people. Because he was in charge of the Financial Bureau, he never brought up major matters like financial work, principles and policies and related regulations for discussion and study at the bureau's party committee meetings. He showed no respect for organization and discipline and dictated orders to others.

During the past few years, he disbursed 3.74 million yuan without authorization. He made unauthorized use of working capital, funds for reorganizing and renovating enterprises, and administrative funds by allocating 3.61 million yuan to Wulanchapu and Hailinkuole leagues and seven banners and counties under these two leagues. He did this in violation of the financial and economic control system and the regulations on auditing and approval of budgets and appropriations. When comrades of a department concerned warned him against doing this, he listened with deaf ears and disregarded what they said.

He appropriated the public funds of the autonomous region without authorization and abused his power by allocating 100,000 yuan to Ikocho League to invest in the construction of a hospital. This action violated expenditure regulations and the principle of using special funds for special causes. He also made unauthorized use of state funds by extending 30,000 yuan to a certain collective unit as capital for machinery production. This also had an adverse impact on the masses in that locality.

He abused his power in order to serve his selfish interests in the name of public interest. In 1975, (Hou Cheng-pang) presented a car as a gift to the Financial Bureau of a certain banner in exchange for its assistance in settling his daughter in the (Hungwei) commune.

In 1976 he again received (an extra) 200,000 yuan for this bureau--the subsidy which it had requested--of which 30,000 yuan were given to the (Hsiang Yang) production brigade where his daughter was staying. By taking improper measures, he arranged to have his daughter work at the Inner Mongolia Social Affairs Bureau.

In 1976 (Hou Cheng-pang) also violated the regulation that strictly controlled purchases by (?social organizations). He arbitrarily approved the purchase of five sofas for the autonomous regional CPPCC Committee. He also (?authorized individuals), including himself, to purchase five additional sofas.

He also forged certificates to cheat other organizations. In December 1976, in order to arrange work for a daughter who had remained in the city because of illness, he forged a physical examination form. Particularly pernicious was the fact that he even changed his own name, post and work unit and forged a document certifying that he had a work disability that was the result of an accident that occurred during an equipment expansion program. He also made arrangements for this daughter to work at the Inner Mongolia Social Affairs Bureau too.

He undermined the party's organizational principles by recruiting party members and promoting cadres through favoritism. In 1973, disregarding the opposition of the majority of party groups and the municipal party committee, (Hou Cheng-pang) made an unqualified person a party member; he later promoted this person to a secretarial post at the section-chief level. In the spring of that same year, taking advantage of the absence of a bureau deputy director in charge of cadre affairs and pending the arrival of a new bureau deputy director, he appointed seven section-level cadres during administrative meetings and also established some new posts by increasing the number of secretaries at the section-chief level in the municipal bureaus.

When he was in charge of the Finance Bureau's party consolidation and rectification movement, in order to cover up contradictions and set the tone of the movement, (Hou Cheng-pang) said that the major task for workers conducting experiments at selected places was to sum up the experiences of relatively better units like the Finance Bureau.

During the period of the "three stresses" to expose and criticize the gang of four, he also covered up his own actions. When his mistakes were exposed, he refused to examine them but quibbled about them and denied his mistakes; he suppressed [words indistinct] and stirred up trouble by saying a lot of nonsense. He attacked party committee members who gave him suggestions by claiming that they were rumor-mongers and double-dealers like Chang Kuo-tao.

On 20 December 1977 the autonomous regional party committee made a decision on (Hou Cheng-pang's) arbitrary refusal to take part in the leadership work of the Finance Bureau and examine his own mistakes. He said that the decision was unlawful and intended to pressure him. He also approached the responsible person of the autonomous region's Finance Office and created a big fuss with him, he vigorously charged that not one member of the Finance Bureau's party committee was a good person.

Because he ignored party discipline and state laws and behaved with arrogance, (Hou Cheng-pang) knowingly violated the law. Although he was helped by the organization many times, he used lame arguments and perverted logic to deny his mistakes. His vicious attitude had a very bad effect on the party. Many comrades strongly demanded that this matter be handled seriously.

The decision by the autonomous regional party committee on the (Hou Cheng-pang) case--in which laws were violated and discipline disrupted--has enhanced the integrity of the proletariat, defended party discipline and educated party cadres, especially leading cadres, on the party's tradition and discipline. As a result, evil bourgeois practices and habits have begun to decline, and the party's fine traditions and work style are being further revived and carried forward.

INNER MONGOLIA DAILY Article

OW160346Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[INNER MONGOLIA DAILY commentator's article: "Violation of Law and Discipline Must Be Dealt With Seriously"--date not given]

[Text] The Inner Mongolian regional party committee recently handled the serious case concerning (Hou Cheng-pang), formerly a principal leading person of the regional Financial Bureau, for his violations of law and discipline, which include serious violations of financial and economic rules of disruption of the system of unified planning and financial management. Party discipline has thus been enforced and the integrity of the proletariat has been manifested to the acclamation and warm support of the cadres and people.

For many years Lin Piao and the gang of four acted truculently and put themselves above party discipline and state laws, seriously undermined party discipline and socialist rule by law, ruined the party's fine traditions and work style and caused a serious inundation of such capitalist evils and illegal acts as holding banquets, giving gifts, giving and accepting bribes, deliberately disobeying the law, exploiting public offices for private purposes, distortion, blackmail and so forth. They mixed humans with demons and fragrance with stench. Socialist public ownership and the socialist planned economy were seriously jeopardized. The people's ideology was seriously corroded. (Hou Cheng-pang's) serious violation of law and discipline is a typical example. The gang of four's pernicious influence in this regard must never be underestimated.

I. 18 Apr 78

K 4

PRC
NORTH REGION

Resolute struggle against various violations of law and discipline along with the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four is an important part of restoring and developing the party's fine traditions and work style, and an important guarantee for the implementation of various fighting tasks in grasping the key link and running the country well.

Following the penetrating development of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, all party organizations must, in the course of party consolidation and rectification and in the course of the "two blows" movement, seriously handle the various violations of law and discipline which are reported by the masses. Anybody, no matter how high his position, who is found to have violated party discipline and state law and who has undermined the socialist economic foundation and unified planning, is to be dealt with harshly.

In handling the problems which are found in their own units and departments and which are reported by the masses, all leading cadres must by no means cover them up, and still less resort to retaliation. Violations of law and discipline must be handled in public and in a big way. Teaching materials from negative example must be fully utilized to educate the cadres and people on party discipline and socialist rule by law, and on the need to strictly implement the state plan.

We must ruthlessly criticize the gang of four's crimes of undermining the whole series of the party's fine traditions and work style, ruthlessly criticize them for stirring up anarchism and disseminating the fallacies that "revolution means throwing away the law" and "(?criticism and struggle by force) is the state plan." In the course of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we must firmly grasp the task of thoroughly investigating the financial and economic disciplines in various places and various departments, ruthlessly rebuff the class enemies engaged in sabotage activities, ruthlessly repudiate the wild offensives of the capitalist force, and, in the course of this struggle, raise the political consciousness of the cadres and people, so that the idea of socialist rule by law will be deeprooted in the minds of the people, party discipline will become ironclad discipline, the party's fine traditions will be fostered, and the victories of our region's socialist revolution and construction will be insured.

SHANSI CADRES MUST PARTICIPATE IN COLLECTIVE LABOUR

SK151253Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 78 SK

[Text of 29 March 1978 decision of the first plenary session of the Fourth Shansi Provincial CCP Committee]

[Excerpts] 1. During the past few years, with the deepening of the movement to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, it has become a common practice to insist that cadres at various levels of our province participate in collective labour. There are a number of counties, communes and brigades where cadres conscientiously observe the rules of participating in labour. [Words indistinct] through labour many cadres revived and carried forward the party's fine work style of seeking truth from facts, following the mass line and insisting on plain living and hard work and maintained closer ties with the masses.

Facts show that in those places where cadres devoted many days to labor, the masses became vigorous in work, the movement to learn from Taching and Tachai developed vigorously and improvement was quickly made.

2. Leading cadres at various levels should take the lead in vigorously working for socialism and insist on participating in collective labor so as to guide the broad masses with their own model deeds in carrying out the new Long March. The Shansi provincial party committee set up rules for cadres to participate in collective labor. Cadres at county, commune and brigade levels should respectively devote 100, 200 and 300 days to collective labor every year. Standing Committee members of provincial party committees, vice chairmen of provincial revolutionary committees and leading cadres of organs, departments, committees and bureaus at the provincial level should devote 40 days. Standing Committee members of municipal and prefecture party committees and vice chairmen of municipal and prefecture revolutionary committees should devote 50 days, and other cadres or organs at provincial, municipal and prefecture levels should devote 60 days to collective labor. As for cadres of plants, mines and enterprises, rules should be formulated in accordance with their specific situation and the above rules.

3. It is imperative to insist on the participation of cadres in collective labor so as to raise people's understanding and adopt a correct attitude toward work. Efforts should be made to study Chairman Mao's brilliant directive on cadres participating in collective labor and to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four for their crimes of undermining the participation of cadres in labor so as to eliminate their pernicious influence and restore the party's fine tradition and work style which was sabotaged by the gang of four. It is necessary to make the cadres really understand that their participating in collective labor is a strategic measure to oppose and prepare against revisionism.

4. The key to this work lies in the leaders. What the Hsiyang County party committee members said was right. So long as county party committees devote 100 days, commune and brigade party committees certainly will devote 200 and 300 days to collective labor. Leading cadres at various levels should learn from comrades of Tachai brigade party branch and Hsiyang County party committee, get rid of official airs, take new strides forward, go to grassroots units and act as vanguards in labor. Efforts should be made to combine the work of gaining experience in selected units, participating in labor and carrying out investigation and research, and do a good job in both official work and labor. It is necessary to make a great change in regard to the leadership style and work method so as to continuously raise the level of leadership.

5. It is necessary to establish examinations and records and to work out a labor handbook with regard to cadres participating in collective labor. Records of the participation of cadres in labor should be published at fixed times. It is necessary to place this work under the surveillance of the masses, to carry out investigations several times a year and conduct comparisons and appraisals of work done at the end of a year, so as to sum up experiences and establish model units and individuals. It is imperative to consider the work of cadres in participating in labor as an important criterion in judging the revolutionization of leading bodies at various levels and as an important part of the examination of cadres. Leaders at various levels should consider the need for cadres to participate in labor when they assign work. They should examine the results of cadres in labor when they examine the results of official work. They should sum up experiences gained by cadres participating in labor when they sum up experiences in work. Thus we may genuinely establish a system for cadres participating in collective labor.

I. 18 Apr 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L1

KIRIN DAILY CALLS FOR IMPROVED LEADERSHIP METHODS

SK170651Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 16 Apr 78 SK

[16 April KIRIN DAILY brief commentary: "End Turmoil and Restore Leading Work Style"]

[Text] Whether a county party committee struggles vigorously, studies wholeheartedly and works for socialism with the cadres and people or just wastes its time boasting without facts is an important indicator as to whether it truly learns from Tachai or just learns for show. The gang of four seriously corrupted the party's mass line and the fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts. In a similar manner, the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee corrupted party practice by actively peddling the gang's fallacies.

To build Tachai-type counties and achieve the two breakthroughs this year it is necessary to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four and the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee, thoroughly restore the leading work style and completely eliminate the bourgeois work style of telling tall and empty stories, drinking, eating, boasting and widely practicing idealism, metaphysics and conspiracies which undermine the socialist cause. We must adhere to the mass line, restore and promote the fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts and be honest in thought, word and deed, [words indistinct] and there must be less empty talk and more hard work.

The commentary stated: Over the past few years the bad work style of the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee has brought great harm to cadres. The conditions in Kirin are favorable. However, if we fail to have a correct leading work style and fail to make use of the existing (regulations), even with improved conditions Kirin will not have improvement in production. [Words indistinct] it is necessary to deepen exposure and criticism of the gang of four, sincerely learn from Tachai, truly criticize capitalism, truly work for socialism and be a vanguard in working for socialism.

At present, spring farming is being vigorously carried out. All leading cadres must immediately go the grassroots units to take the lead in participating in labor, conduct investigation in selected places, grasp model cases, sum up and promote experiences, sincerely implement the party's economic policies in rural areas and bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm of all peasants and masses. We must boost our real efforts, not sham ones, and fully grasp the important question of the two breakthroughs this year and handle them one by one. Anyone who does a good job in restoring the leading work style will certainly make a success of spring farming and the learn-from-Tachai movement.

KIRIN DAILY ON NEED FOR REPEATED CRITICISM

SK150030Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts from 13 April KIRIN DAILY commentator's article: "Only by Repeated Criticism Can We Eliminate Pernicious Influence"]

[Text] Great leader Chairman Mao always attached great importance to the role of teachers by negative example, and taught us that it is necessary to do a good job in bringing the role of teachers by negative example into full play. Therefore, we should not neglect these practical lessons and vivid teaching materials just because they are not easily gathered, take a lot of time and cause numerous sufferings.

We must sincerely learn from them and allow them to be the motive force in making quick progress in our work.

Lin Piao, the gang of four, the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee and his followers are such teachers by negative example.

To learn from teachers by negative example firmly grasp the weapon of criticism, carry out repeated criticism at various levels and conduct thorough and penetrating criticism. It is also necessary to adopt all-round measures to present the facts, reason things out and strip off one's mask so as to enable the subjects to speak out sincerely and work off their anger. It is necessary for the gang's followers to confess their crimes, and it is necessary to make sure they will not commit such crimes again. The large number of innocent people be made wiser and not misled again. It is necessary that the people, from now on, through logic understand the matchless correctness of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought as well as Chairman Hua's instructions, and discern the need to implement these instructions and this ideological system.

The article stated: How did propaganda, culture and education departments in Kirin come to enjoy such an excellent situation, and why did this situation develop so quickly? The main answer to these questions is that they have carried out repeated exposure and criticism, have by no means stilled their fighting will, have not been deluded by flattery and have not retreated from the open counterattack and threats of the persons who are faithful to the gang.

Another merit of the repeated criticism is that the more evidence we uncover, the more new evidence there is; the more we see, the more we understand. Thus the ten heinous crimes of the former principal responsible person of the Kirin party committee exposed by the propaganda and cultural and education departments of Kirin were revealed--the time and localities of occurrences, the human and material evidence and the picture of the bloodstained victims. Therefore, if we are to succeed in our struggle, there is no way except repeated criticism and exposure.

Does this mean that now deep criticism is only carried out in the propaganda and cultural and education departments? Do units of the public health, physical culture, journalism and theoretical sectors and the party and cadre schools lag behind? No. On the contrary, the situation in these units is getting better and better. Why is this? The reason is apparently the dialectics of the key link and of the other items which hinge on the key link. When the key link is grasped, the other items which hinge on the key link may be improved at the same time. When the other items which hinge on the key link are grasped, the key link may also be promoted. If both the key link and the other items which hinge on the key link are grasped, the whole will be improved.

It can be seen that in some localities and units, there are still persons who frenziedly commit evil deeds. Elements of the Chang Tieh-sheng type still issue challenges, and some bad elements still await an opportunity to launch a counterattack. [Words indistinct] some units cannot even clarify right and wrong and get to the work of the struggle. Brothers and agents of the gang of four in some units wage direct attacks as soon as they face the criticism movement. This is mainly because these units did not carry out repeated criticism and exposure, or grasp the principle. They probably do not want to solve the problems and are hesitant or afraid to solve the problems.

When all is said and done, a cold cannot be cured without a good sweat. This is exactly what responsible comrades at some units and localities should think over. It will be very helpful to you!

KIRIN CRITICIZES GANG'S CRIMES IN PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION

SK150041Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] In order to implement the guidelines of the Fifth National People's Congress, penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party committee and his ilk for their crimes in undermining propaganda, literary and education work of our province, and summarize and exchange achievements and experiences gained in the struggle against the gang, the literary and art, public health, education, press, physical culture and sports and social science circles of Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality have since 15 March successively held exposure and criticism rallies on the basis of actual events. The Propaganda Department of the Kirin CCP Committee, the Kirin Agriculture and Forestry Office, the Ssuning Prefectural CCP Committee and Tungfeng County CCP Committee held a joint exposure and criticism rally to counter the Tungfeng experience.

On 5 April the Propaganda Department of the Kirin party committee and Changchun municipal propaganda and education departments also held a criticism rally.

Comrade Sung Cheng-ting, Standing Committee member of the Kirin party committee, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the Kirin party committee, spoke at the 5 April rally in which he summarized the eight large-scale rallies held by propaganda, literary and education departments.

These were oath-taking rallies for the propaganda, literary and education fronts of our province to unite in fighting, make concerted efforts and carry the struggle against the gang through to the end. The rallies held that the struggle against the gang on the propaganda, literary and education fronts had entered a new stage. Looking at the sabotage caused by the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party committee and his ilk in propaganda, literary and education work, the rallies listed 10 heinous crimes committed by them:

1. Striving to push the gang's counterrevolutionary political program.

Three steps were taken by the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party committee and his ilk to push the gang's counterrevolutionary political program: They strictly controlled the mass media and hatched two large-scale theoretical symposiums to peddle the sinister theory of a bourgeois class being inside the party and to force leading bodies at various levels to relate this theory and put it into practice, compelling veteran cadres to identify themselves as capitalist roaders not only theoretically but practically; they vigorously engaged in ferreting out their foes at every level--from provincial, prefectural and county down to commune, brigade and production team levels; and they performed big organizational amputation operations and carried out big reshuffles to deal blows at and exclude veteran cadres, thus dampening the enthusiasm of the cadres, greatly depressing the contingent of cadres of propaganda, literary and education departments and causing severe damage.

2. Rigging up their bourgeois factional force and replacing the party with their gang.

They enjoyed direct interference in and control over the Propaganda Department of the Kirin party committee and recruited followers to form a gang.

They vigorously drew lines between their gang and others according to the sinister examples they set and according to whether the movement to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius and the movement to beat back the right deviationist wind of reversing verdicts were carried out vigorously. They appointed people they favored and were kind to their gang only, rigged up a bourgeois factional force and controlled every important unit of propaganda, literary and education departments. Instructed by them, their trusted follower in the Propaganda Department of the Kirin party committee tried his utmost to undermine the party's policy on cadres, trample underfoot the party's principle of democratic centralism and damage the contingent of cadres.

3. Confusing the dialectical relationship between politics and professional work and between being Red and expert.

They were good at covering up their ultrarightist nature with an ultraleftist guise. They confused right and wrong, called black white and mixed the spurious with the genuine regarding the dialectical relationships between politics and professional work, between revolution and production and between being Red and being expert, and did their utmost to trumpet fallacies such as "politics effect everything," "it is better to have politics than to have professional work," and "the more knowledge one has, the more reactionary one becomes." As a result, the people's minds were confused, the cadres dared not do their professional work but were reluctant to give it up, the scientific and technological level of our province fell, professional work was laid waste, academic activities became stagnant, a break appeared in the nurturing of professional personnel, no qualified successors were trained, and propaganda, literary and education work was greatly damaged.

4. Arbitrarily trampling the party's policy on intellectuals and cruelly persecuting intellectuals.

Disregarding policy, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party committee and his ilk wielded the big cudgel of the "two assessments" to impair and cripple the contingent of intellectuals. Thus the propaganda, literature and education circles of our province were seriously victimized. They began with the academic and literary and art circles. They clamored that there were piles of ghosts and monsters in these circles, energetically persecuted revolutionary intellectuals by setting up jails and extorting confessions through torture, and came up with numerous framed-up cases and unjustified verdicts, thus many comrades remained wrongly judged for a long time.

5. Closely following the gang of four to engage in conspiracies in the literary and art field.

Wielding the cudgel of the dictatorship of the sinister line in the literary and art field, they slandered that the literary and art circles were a huge cauldron in which evil spirits of all kinds danced in riotous revelry and poisonous weeds grew vigorously, in an attempt to trample flowers and cripple the contingent of literary and art workers. They enthusiastically criticized the theory of Kirin being special, exercised despotism in the field of culture, and instigated people to write works concerning struggle against capitalist roaders for the purpose of blazing a road to achieve their conspiracies in the literary and art field, thus creating a situation in which 10,000 horses stood mute and 100 leaves were fading in the literary and art circles of our province.

6. Using ancient things to create the present and vigorously indulging in the science of innuendo by historical reference, using the past to serve their gang.

Closely following the gang, they promptly printed many copies of the gang's speech on the struggle between Confucianists and Legalists and related sinister articles, and distributed them widely, spreading pernicious influence throughout the province. In addition, they combined with both higher and lower levels, chimed in with one another in north and south, and created one evil wind after another throughout the province.

7. Enthusiastically learning from the experience of the Chaoyang Agricultural College and undermining the revolution in education.

From late 1974 to July 1976, they sent people or "visiting groups" to the Chaoyang Agricultural College three times to gain from its experiences, and brought back a complete set of recordings. When the people and the visiting groups returned, they raised a great fuss about the experience, related it to every level and opened study classes at every level, so as to advocate it in a comprehensive and systematic way. In the past decade and more, they vigorously engaged in ferreting out capitalist readers, restorationists and those going back to old order, advocated the theory of the dictatorship of the sinister line in the literary field, and disbanded, on various excuses, eight universities, four financial and commercial schools, six forestry middle schools, all [words indistinct] schools, the Kirin Provincial Education College, the Kirin Provincial Correspondence College and the teaching equipment company. They transferred 4,000 university teachers--80 percent of the total--and 7,000 primary and middle school teachers to the countryside, thus bringing destructive consequences to our province's education work.

8. Frantically undermining the proletarian line on journalism.

The former principal responsible member of the Kirin party committee and his ilk, hiring themselves out to Lin Piao and the gang and participating in the conspiracy to usurp party and state power, tightly controlled the bastion of the press, trampled Chairman Mao's line on journalism theoretically, organizationally and in a planned manner, and set up a journalistic network focusing on fabrication and characterized by self-commendation, flattery and deception. The notorious "Tungfeng experience" and "Urhlung experience" were sinister examples of following Lin Piao and the gang and engaging in self-commendation, flattery and deception. They dealt blows at and excluded veteran cadres who had rich experience, and crippled the contingent of journalistic workers in a big way, thus creating a break in nurturing journalistic workers and seriously depressing them.

9. Learning from Hsiao-chin-chuang instead of learning from Tachai and trying to replace Tachai with Hsiao-chin-chuang.

The "Hsiao-chin-chuang experience" was a black banner opposing Tachai set up by the great renegade Chiang Ching. Fully understanding her purposes, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party committee and his ilk quickened their steps in following her and popularized this experience promptly. They indulged in [words indistinct], thus gravely sabotaging the movement to learn from Tachai in our province.

10. Severely damaging the party's propaganda, literary and education organs and the contingent of propaganda, literary and education workers.

The former principal responsible member of the Kirin party committee and his ilk totally negated achievements gained by the propaganda, literary and education fronts in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, regarded the party's propaganda departments as old organs in which they carried out big reshuffles, and regarded a great number of veteran workers and backbone elements who had rich work experience as old personnel whom they transferred to the countryside. They disbanded 63 party schools at prefectural and county levels, and disbanded or damaged 16 others including the provincial party school, the provincial Institute of Philosophy and Social Science, the Northeast Institute of Literature and History, a school for training propaganda, literary and education cadres, the broadcast and art troupe, the mass art museum and the Kirin literary [words indistinct]. Thus they destructively damaged our province's propaganda, literary and education organs and the contingent of propaganda, literary and education workers, and committed heinous crimes.

KANSU PREFECTURE IMPLEMENTS PARTY CADRE POLICY

HK171300Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 14 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] In the third campaign to energetically expose and criticize the gang of four, leaders of all Changyeh Prefecture's party organizations have taken the lead in extensively mobilizing the masses to conscientiously implement the party's policy on cadres; to resolutely overturn all the slanderous and groundless charges which Lin Piao, the gang of four and their Kansu agent forced upon cadres; and to completely overturn the trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice which they created. A large number of veteran cadres, therefore, have been properly assigned to new posts. They have thus exonerated downtrodden cadres from false accusations and developed the prefecture's excellent situation.

Comrade (Wu Chun-fang), former deputy commissioner of Changyeh Special Commissioner's Office, is an energetic veteran cadre who maintains a democratic work style, keeps in touch with the masses and with rich practical experiences. However, he was subjected to persecution by the gang of four and their Kansu agent and was not assigned to a proper job. He thus could not make full use of his abilities. In implementing cadre policy, the prefecture held a meeting, conscientiously discussed the case of Comrade (Wu Chun-fang) and made proper arrangements.

Comrade (Miao Tiao) was a deputy secretary of the Changyeh Prefectural CCP Committee and commissioner of the Special Commissioner's Office before the Great Cultural Revolution. During the Great Cultural Revolution, a handful of counterrevolutionaries cruelly persecuted him to death with the connivance of and shielded by the gang of four and their followers. His grievance was still not redressed 10 years after the event. His family and children also politically suffered from a wrong that had not been righted. Public opinion was very unsatisfied with this. In order to solve this problem, the prefectural party set up a special team responsible for the case, reinvestigated the case, rehabilitated the deceased and made proper arrangements for his family and children.

So far, 38 capable veteran cadres in the prefecture have been assigned to proper posts. Some of them have also assumed major leading positions. In regard to 60 cadres who had not been assigned to proper posts, the prefectural party committee properly readjusted their jobs according to their different conditions. In regard to 24 veteran cadres who are incapable of doing work due to illness or disability, the prefectural party committee always shows concern and consideration for their politics and livelihood, thus enabling them to spend their old age happily.

SHENSI MEETING CALLS FOR FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

HK141212Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] "On the evening of 12 April the Shensi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held an urgent telephone conference on fighting drought which called on the people of the province to urgently mobilize, fight a people's war against drought, protect the wheat, carry out spring sowing and reap a great summer bumper harvest and win a great victory in spring sowing. Yen Ko-lun, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided. Chiang I, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Li Hai-ting, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke."

Li Hai-ting said: "Since the provincial Antidrought Command issued an urgent circular on 14 March on unfolding the struggle against drought, all places have swung into action and strengthened leadership over antidrought work, scoring certain successes.

"However, the drought is continuing to develop and the area affected is continuing to expand, mainly in the chief grain and cotton areas around Hanchung. According to the weather forecast, the drought may continue. This not only poses a serious threat to achieving a bumper summer harvest of grain and oil crops, but also affects the sowing of the early autumn and cotton crops. We must attach a high degree of importance to this problem." It is necessary to get rid of erroneous ideas such as waiting for rain and whip up a mass upsurge in fighting drought.

"Drought is the greatest threat to agricultural production in our province. Before the water conservancy problem is properly solved, fighting drought is a long-term battle. We must establish the idea of a long-term fight against drought and follow the road of wresting a bumper harvest from the drought. At present we must step up tending the wheat on irrigated land and strive for ever higher yields, insuring that yields from this land make up for poor yields from nonirrigated land. Achieving stable and high yields of cotton on irrigated land is the main task in fulfilling the province's cotton production plan. We must persistently carry out irrigation, sow seeds in moist soil and insure that a full crop is sown. [Word indistinct] areas must sow more cold-resistant high-yielding early autumn crops. Localities where wheat aphids and spiders have already appeared must launch the masses, organize full-time antipest teams, conduct antipest work, and control and wipe out the pests as quickly as possible."

Li Hai-ting called on the province, prefectures and counties to organize all departments and units to provide support to the struggle against drought with manpower, materials and financial resources. Antidrought work must now be regarded as the center of all rural work and grasped accordingly. Meetings which have no connection with fighting drought must be canceled or cut to the minimum. "It is necessary to rapidly recover production team laborers who have drifted away, cut down on all nonproductive personnel and work and mobilize as many more laborers and possible to go to the frontline of the struggle against drought."

Comrade Chiang I said in his speech: "We must summon up the greatest determination, carry forward the Yen-an spirit, do everything possible to overcome the drought and strive to reap a bumper harvest."

WANG FENG SPEAKS AT SINKIANG RALLY ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

OW151847Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 12 April the regional party committee held a rally to convey and implement the spirit of the National Science Conference, calling on the people of all nationalities in the autonomous region to foster lofty ideals, set high goals, closely follow the wise leader Chairman Hua and march toward the modernization of science and technology. The rally was held simultaneously at 13 locations. Cadres, scientific and technical personnel and teachers from government offices, scientific research units, cultural, educational and public health units, factories, mines and other enterprises under the autonomous region and Urumchi Municipality--a total of 20,000 people--attended the rally.

Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, attended the rally. Also present were leading comrades of the regional party and revolutionary committees and Sinkiang PLA units and responsible persons of the regional CPPCC Committee and Urumchi Municipality including Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Tsao-ta-no-fu, Li Chang-lin, (Tan Chin-Tsao), Hu Liang-tsai, (Hou Liang), (Li Chia-yu), Chang Ssu-ming, Hsieh Kao-chung, Pa Tai, (Lu Hsueh-pin), Ssu-ma-i Ya-sheng-no-fu, (Chi Chung-te), Yu Chan-lin, (Wang Pi-keng), (Wang Hsi-chen) and (Chen Hsiu-pai). Responsible comrades of various committees, offices and bureaus of the regional party and revolutionary committees also attended the rally.

(Tan Chin-tsaó), Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department director of the regional party committee, presided over the rally and Comrade Wang Feng delivered an important speech. In the first speech at the rally, (Li Chia-yu), Standing Committee member of the regional party committee and responsible person of the autonomous region's delegation to the National Science Conference, conveyed the spirit of the National Science Conference. Comrade Wang Feng spoke next.

He said: We must do good, solid work and translate the spirit of the National Science Conference into concrete achievements. The exposure and criticism of the gang of four is the key link in all fields of work. In running the country, in running Sinkiang and in studying science, we must always grasp the key link. When the key link is grasped, everything will fall into place. Today, our first and foremost task is still to boldly mobilize the masses, penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four and thoroughly eliminate their poisonous influence.

Sinkiang was seriously affected by the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and the damage done to the scientific and technological front was very great. In the light of actual conditions, scientific and technical departments must penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and their crimes in undermining scientific and technical work. While exposing and criticizing the gang of four, all localities should consolidate the scientific research institutes, particularly the key ones. First of all, we must consolidate their leading bodies. We must not allow those persons who belong to the "earthquake faction," "wind faction" and "slippery faction" and those who live off of socialism but who do not work for socialism to join the leading bodies. We must institute a system of division of responsibilities under the leadership of party committees and a system of individual responsibility and put all work on a solid footing. As we consolidate the major scientific research institutes and as science and technology advances, we should gradually restore the various scientific societies.

We must implement the party's policy toward intellectuals and pay attention to building up a contingent of scientific and technical workers. This is a fundamental measure of the advancement of science and technology. Quite a number of scientific and technical workers previously worked in Sinkiang. We must (?rehabilitate) those who were persecuted by the gang of four over the past few years and assign suitable jobs to them. Regarding those who were forced to move, we welcome their return, that is, if they want to return. We also welcome back their children whom we will help to resettle. A widespread problem is that people are not doing what they are trained for. We must look into this problem and assign people to the right kinds of jobs in their fields of specialization.

We must insure that scientific and technical workers can devote five-sixths of their time to professional work and must provide them with good supplies. We should show concern for them--both in politics and in their work and daily lives--and forge close friendships with them.

Education is a basic need in training scientific and technical personnel. We must run universities and colleges, middle schools, primary schools and other types of schools well. Sinkiang is a region of many nationalities; we must take this into consideration and adopt effective measures for training scientific and technical personnel of minority nationalities so that our scientific and technical contingent will constantly grow to meet the new demands of the new period.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

END

5.11.78